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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of March 7, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Reciprocal Trade (HR 10368)	Hearings Underway		
OTC Membership (HR 6630)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3318)	Hearings Underway		
Immigration Law Revision (HR 11167)			
Military Pay Raises (HR 9979) (S 2014, 3081)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Postal Pay Raise (HR 5836) (HR 9645)	Reported 3/4/58	Reported 7/22/57	Passed 2/28/58
Classified Pay Raise (S 734) (HR 9999)	Reported 3/4/58	Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing (S 3165)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Surplus Disposal (S 3039)		Approved 3/5/58	
Excise, Corporation Taxes			
Debt Ceiling Increase (HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58
Postal Rate Increase (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58
Education Aid (S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Farm Program (S 3049) (HR 10050)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Labor Regulation (HR 10235-36, 10248)			
Small Business Administration (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	
Special Defense Construction (HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	Reported 1/28/58
Natural Gas Regulation (HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57		
Rivers, Harbors (S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/28/57
Presidential Disability	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Alaska Statehood (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Reported 8/30/57	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Reported 8/30/57	
TVA Financing (S 1869) (HR 4266)	Reported 8/13/57	Reported 7/2/57	Passed 8/9/57

Appropriations — The House passed the Interior appropriation Feb. 18 and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation March 4.

ATOMIC ENERGY INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the development, growth and state of the atomic energy industry. (Weekly Report p. 257)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., called on the Atomic Energy Commission to take "the responsibility for Federal development of the necessary types...of nuclear reactors so that we can produce in the immediate future economically competitive reactors for use both here and abroad." He said it should "be recognized that the Federal Government alone is in a position to provide the necessary funds and has the necessary facilities and personnel to provide the needed stimulus and direction" to carry out the program.

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), director of the AFL-CIO legislative department, recommended that the Government promptly build and operate several large-scale atomic power plants.

Jack K. Busby, president of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co., said the fuel situation in the United States did not require emergency development of nuclear power.

March 3 -- Elmer L. Lindseth, chairman of the atomic power committee of the Edison Electric Institute, urged repeal of a section of the Atomic Energy Act that gives preference and priority in atomic power projects to public bodies and cooperatives.

William A. Steiger, vice chairman of the National Assn. of Manufacturers committee on patents, called for repeal of Atomic Energy Act provisions that he said discriminated against inventors. Under the provisions, Steiger said, all inventions made or conceived under any contract or arrangement with the AEC become the property of the Commission.

Frederick deHoffman of the General Dynamics Corp. said nuclear power held "great promise" for propelling merchant ships.

March 4 -- Francis K. McCune, general manager of General Electric's atomic products division, said full Government ownership of nuclear development facilities would accomplish the least benefits at the greatest cost because it would mean decisions by a small non-competitive group, invite public-private power controversy by opening up the preference issue and discourage private industry because of uncertainty as to long-term roles.

EXPORT CONTROL ACT

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- March 5 ordered reported a bill (HR 10127) extending the Export Control Act to June 30, 1960, as requested by President Eisenhower in his budget message. (Weekly Report p. 55)

The law permits the Government to prevent shipment of strategic or scarce goods to Russia and its satellites. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks March 4 asked the Committee to continue Government control over strategic exports while "world tensions" still exist.

DISARMAMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On the experiences of Harold Stassen, former Special Assistant to the President for Disarmament, at the London disarmament talks. (Weekly Report p. 216, 217)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Stassen said the "most important question" for the United States in the disarmament field is to obtain the consent of her NATO allies to a plan to suspend nuclear tests without a production cutoff. Stassen said: "It would appear from the President's press conference that the President has been informed the NATO allies would not support this first step. But I believe they would." (Weekly Report p. 251)

Stassen said his disarmament plan could be negotiated in six months and "could come before the Senate before this session ends." He said: "I believe it would best be consummated at a summit meeting (which) could be held within the next five months if preparations started now."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 27 -- James J. Wadsworth, deputy U.S. representative at the United Nations, was appointed to the disarmament post vacated by Stassen Feb. 15. (Weekly Report p. 290)

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced selection of a four-man panel to advise him on disarmament problems: Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, former NATO commander; Robert A. Lovett, Secretary of Defense in 1951-1953; former U.S. High Commissioner to Germany John J. McCloy; and Walter Bedell Smith, former Under Secretary of State and former head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

ADMINISTERED STEEL PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 28 announced the "major findings" of its study of administered prices in the steel industry. (1957 Almanac p. 794)

The five-member majority headed by Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said recent steel price increases "substantially exceeded" cost increases and called on the Justice Department to investigate steel pricing methods for possible antitrust law violation. The report, based on 1957 hearings, said a strengthening of the antitrust laws might be found necessary after further study. It said price increases by steel companies followed a "general pattern" of "virtually complete uniformity" with those of the U.S. Steel Co. Included in the Subcommittee majority were Kefauver and Sens. Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), John A. Carroll (D Colo.) and William Langer (R N.D.). Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) dissented from the majority view. Dirksen said the majority report "is based on a theoretical, preconceived, biased economic and legal analysis."

SUPREME COURT POWERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2646) to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (Weekly Report p. 259)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 27 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) backed the bill. "If the Supreme Court can assume power without rebuff, the complete tyranny of the judiciary is close at hand," he said.

Ernest Angell, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, said Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) had introduced S 2646 only because he disagreed with recent Supreme Court decisions.

Feb. 28 -- Jefferson B. Fordham, dean of the Pennsylvania University Law School, said passage of the bill because of disagreement with rulings of the Court would be "in substance, to impugn the integrity of the judicial process."

Kent H. Courtney, publisher of the New Orleans Independent American, said the Court had "continued to hand down decisions favorable to our enemy, the Communists."

March 4 -- Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said the bill would "destroy the philosophy of equal justice under law."

In an unsolicited letter to the Subcommittee, Attorney General William P. Rogers said it was "clear" that the bill was "not based on general considerations of policy relating to the judiciary. It is motivated instead by dissatisfaction with certain recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the areas covered and represents a retaliatory approach." He added: "This type of legislation threatens the independence of the judiciary."

March 5 -- Jenner said his bill was not motivated by "a spirit of retaliation" but its purpose was "to push the Supreme Court out of the field of legislation and back into the area where it was intended to operate."

Clarence Manion, former dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School, supported the bill.

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 5 ordered reported a bill (HR 2767) to amend a 1798 statute regulating the "custody, use, and preservation" of Government records by stating that the measure does not authorize withholding of information from the public. The bill was approved unanimously, but Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said it was a move to force the Government to "tell all", and proposed a three-man Federal board to pass on appeals for Government information. (Weekly Report p. 232)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 6 -- The Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee began hearings on companion measures (S 921 and S 2148). Attorney General William P. Rogers said of the proposed legislation, "I don't think it goes to the point at all." He said he would be willing to accept it if it were amended to make clear that it "did not impair executive privilege." Rogers said such privilege was "an inherent part of our system based on the separation of powers." In reply to questions, Rogers said there was no privilege against disclosure for anybody, "I don't care who it is," on any conversations with a Government agency about its "judicial processes."

RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On extension of the Trade Agreements Act. (Weekly Report p. 259)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Michael Alexander, representing the American Trade Assn. for British Woolens, said that importers and users of foreign commodities "should be granted the same opportunities for relief from over-protected American industries as under-protected American manufacturers now enjoy under the escape clause."

Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America, proposed that tariff rates be lowered only when domestic producers of selected products have been assured a market for a level of production based on output for the 1954-57 period.

March 3 -- Nelson A. Stitt, representing the U.S.-Japan Trade Council, read a statement by Clarence E. Meyer, former U.S. Minister to Japan, asserting that either U.S. purchases from Japan must increase or American sales to that country will decrease.

March 4 -- Dr. C.J. Potter, speaking for the National Coal Assn., recommended that the Trade Agreements Act be extended for one year only and that imports of crude oil and petroleum products be limited to the ratio of such imports to domestic petroleum demand in 1954.

Jerome J. O'Brien, president of the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Assn., said crude oil imports had forced a cutback in Texas well production from 230 days in 1950 to a rate of 108 days a year at present, with "grave" results for the state's prosperity.

March 6 -- T.S. Petersen, President of Standard Oil Co. of Calif., opposed inclusion of import quotas or other restrictions in the law, arguing that current ills of domestic producers "can be eased only by revival of favorable business conditions."

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the mutual security program. (Weekly Report, p. 259)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 27 -- Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said arms aid to United States allies "without question will continue to give us more security at less cost" than if the U.S. attempted defense without allies.

Feb. 28 -- Mansfield D. Sprague, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, said General Accounting Office reports of unusual aid items such as nylon stockings and executive-type swivel chairs were from two to four years old.

March 4 -- James H. Smith, director of the International Cooperation Administration, said \$37.5 million worth of aid put to improper use had been "recovered" and redirected. He added: "There is a greater need for fuller public understanding of the concept of mutual security.... The criticism of the administration of the projects should not be confused with the concept itself...."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 1 -- Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) asked President Eisenhower to consider shifting from foreign to U.S. markets some of the buying under the Program.

March 2 -- C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told the Senate Foreign Relations committee that his office was studying Knowland's proposal but said 85 percent of foreign aid funds already were spent in the U.S.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On violence in the unsettled strike against the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. by Local 833, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO). (Weekly Report p. 257)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 27 -- Ex-Sheriff Theodore J. Mosch of Sheboygan, Wis., said he was "bounced" from the Republican party in 1956. He blamed the action on his 1954 refusal to use firearms against UAW pickets and his receipt of union campaign contributions. Mosch said he had been advised against use of firearms by the then Gov. Walter Kohler (R), nephew of the company's president. Kohler told him to exhaust all local resources before seeking state assistance, Mosch said.

Feb. 28 -- Committee Investigator Carmine Bellino said Kohler Co. records showed that the firm bought shotguns, pistols and large stocks of ammunition following 1952 union recognition at the plant. Kohler Attorney Lyman C. Conger said "a great deal" of the ammunition was purchased for a trap-shooting club and for training of guards.

UAW Regional Director Harvey Kitzman said the Kohler Co. was an "arrogant and dictatorial" firm. He said mass picketing was needed because strikers "were afraid and knew that in numbers there was at least some safety...."

March 3 -- George C. Gallati, a Kohler publicity man, said he had hired a news service cameraman to photograph any Committee members seen talking to UAW Attorney Joseph L. Rauh Jr. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the arrangement was an attempt "to smear" Committee members.

March 4 -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) said union violence had in effect ended in "murder," with the death of a non-striker whose neck was broken allegedly in a brawl with a Detroit union member, John Gunaca. Rauh called Mundt's statement a "shocking distortion."

Non-striking Kohler employees testified of home dynamitings and shotgun blasts but said no evidence had been obtained to identify the sources.

March 5 -- Conger said the company had used detective agency informants in picket lines and elsewhere, but only to find persons who had committed criminal acts against management.

March 6 -- Rauh said Conger told UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey that he "had spies following him... he had our Secretary-Treasurer shadowed."

FARM SURPLUS DISPOSAL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- March 5 ordered reported a clean bill to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480) for two years, through June 30, 1960. The bill, as approved, would authorize an additional \$500 million for fiscal 1958 and \$1.5 billion for each of the two following fiscal years for the foreign currency sales program. The Committee also approved an amendment directing an increased barter program.

The clean bill replaced a bill (S 3039 -- S Rept 1323) reported by the Committee Feb. 26. S 3039 would have extended the Act for one year and authorized \$500 million for fiscal 1958 and \$1.5 billion for fiscal 1959. (Weekly Report p. 229)

AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 257)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 28 -- Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) told Richard A. Mack, Federal Communications Commissioner, "I feel sorry for you.... You are to be pitied, in my opinion, because I think you have been used as a tool in this unfortunate mess.... The best possible service that you could render now as a member of the FCC would be to submit your resignation."

March 3 -- George T. Baker, National Airlines president, said the following Senators tried to influence the FCC while it was pondering which applicant should get television Channel 10 in Miami (finally awarded to National Airlines): Democrats Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers of Florida, Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.); Republicans Andrew F. Schoepel (Kansas) and Frederick G. Payne (Maine). Harris said under House rules the Subcommittee could not require Senators to appear. Baker said he understood Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo of the Dominican Republic "was putting up the money" to finance a shipyard in which Col. George Gordon Moore, Mrs. Eisenhower's brother-in-law, held an interest.

March 4 -- Subcommittee members debated whether to call Senators as witnesses. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) said, "I don't think we would violate a rule by extending an invitation."

March 5 -- Harris announced the appointment of Robert W. Lishman, Washington attorney, as the Subcommittee's \$14,800-a-year chief counsel. He replaced Dr. Bernard Schwartz, who was fired. Lishman, 54, registered as a lobbyist for the minority stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. Dec. 21, 1955, and again on Feb. 25, 1958. He said he had not done any lobbying but registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act "out of an abundance of caution." Wolverton offered a motion to call Senators before the Subcommittee for questioning but it was called out of order by Harris.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 1 -- White-side was subpoenaed to bring all his records dealing with Mack to a Federal grand jury in Washington.

March 3 -- Harman D. Denny, member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, wrote Harris that charges that Sherman Adams, Presidential assistant, asked CAB advice on how to keep North American Airlines in business "are completely false." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), in a letter to Attorney General William P. Rogers, asked what steps the Justice Department was taking to revoke National Airline's Channel 10 license.

Mack submitted his resignation to President Eisenhower. (For texts of letters exchanged by the President and Mack, see p. 291)

March 5 -- Moore, in a letter to the Subcommittee, denied he helped National Airlines get its television license: "I have no interest, financial or otherwise in that or any other application before the FCC," he said. Smathers, in a letter to Harris, called Baker's statements "reckless, irresponsible and generally false."

March 6 -- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said he would not invite testimony from the seven Senators named by Baker as having an interest in the Channel 10 license.

PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- March 6 ordered reported clean bills to freeze at 1957 levels price supports and acreage controls on basic crops "until Congress shall make other provision" and to freeze similarly the price supports on dairy products. The crop bill was approved 12-2, the dairy measure, 12-3. The Committee also approved, by a 10-3 vote, a bill to add 16 million acres of commercial corn land to the 1958 allotment eligible for price supports. (Weekly Report p. 120)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 27 -- Richard C. Shipman of the National Farmers Union said Congress should block the cut in wheat supports, scheduled to drop to an average price of \$1.78 per bushel compared to \$2 in 1957.

Feb. 28 -- W. I. Boone, a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said wheat farmers should be permitted to choose in a referendum between current price supports coupled with stricter controls, or lower supports with no control of production. Floyd Root, president of the National Assn. of Wheat Growers urged continuation of the current price support, for the 1958 wheat crop.

March 3 -- Walter Garver, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., recommended lowering price supports, increasing acreage allotments, disposing of existing Government surpluses and terminating the soil bank's acreage and conservation reserves.

March 4 -- Earl M. Hughes of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce said his group foresaw "the possibility of an ever-growing series of controls" if existing farm program trends continued.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 6 -- The House Agriculture and Forestry Dairy Subcommittee approved an omnibus bill providing two-year extensions of current price supports on milk used in manufacturing dairy products, the brucellosis eradication and special school milk programs and the program authorizing military departments to use dairy surpluses. The Subcommittee authorized \$19 million annually for the brucellosis program, \$75 million annually for the school milk program and added the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academy to the military agencies eligible for use of dairy surpluses. The Senate March 3 voted to extend the three programs. (Weekly Report p. 299)

ANTI-INFLUENCE LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Special Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On a bill (S 2462) to insulate Federal regulatory agencies from improper influence.

TESTIMONY -- March 5 -- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Ralph Yarborough (D Texas) and Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman James R. Durfee endorsed S 2462. Jackson, a co-sponsor of the bill, said the measure would put an end to the "back door approach" to regulatory agencies. S 2462 would provide fines of up to \$500, a year in prison, or both for improper attempts to influence regulatory agencies.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- March 6 ordered reported a bill (S 2883) that would block plans to rebuild and extend the East Front of the Capitol. (Weekly Report p. 279)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Public Roads Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Interstate Highway System. (Weekly Report p. 258)

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Missouri Gov. James T. Blair (D) opposed any stretch-out in the Interstate Highway program beyond the current 13 years and urged larger allocations of Federal funds for regular highway construction in Missouri.

March 6 -- Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy recommended legislation that would permit the use of Federal funds for stockpiling bulky roadbuilding materials.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 6 -- Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.) introduced a bill (S 3314) providing for an acceleration of the Federal Aid Highway program and a fund increase in fiscal years 1959-1969 "by an amount sufficient to permit the completion of the entire 41,000 miles within the original 13-year period." Gore said the bill also would provide a supplemental authorization of \$450 million for Federal-aid roads other than those in the Interstate Highway System.

The House Public Works Committee unanimously approved an amended bill (HR 9821) authorizing the continuance of Federal-aid road construction, excluding the Interstate Highway System, for fiscal 1960-1961. It authorized expenditures of \$900 million and \$925 million for the two years, respectively. The Administration had asked Congress to cut the 1961 appropriation to \$900 million. In approving the bill, the Committee also rejected an Administration proposal that \$32 million for forest and public lands highways be charged against the highway users' tax fund. (Weekly Report p. 258)

RAILROADS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the financial condition of U.S. railroads. (Weekly Report p. 230)

TESTIMONY -- March 6 -- Stuart G. Tipton, president of the Air Transport Assn., opposed permitting railroads to include air transportation in their operations and said it not only would jeopardize other carriers but would weaken the U.S. international position with the Russian civil airline, Aeroflot. Tipton said the Russian airline has been progressing at a rate that threatened to make it the leading line in the world.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 5 rejected a move to begin hearings on President Eisenhower's proposed changes in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. (Weekly Report p. 134)

The Republican-sponsored motion was defeated on a 3-4 party-line vote. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) said the Democrats "didn't want to open up the Taft-Hartley Law for fear of...punitive amendments being offered on the floor." Rep. Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) said it was "most inopportune" to open hearings while the Senate Select Committee still was investigating labor-management relations. (Weekly Report p. 269)

EMERGENCY HOUSING BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- March 6 approved a clean bill designed to ease the recession by stimulating home building. The bill would decrease the minimum downpayment under FHA's section 220 urban renewal housing from 3 percent of the first \$10,000 to 3 percent of the first \$13,500; increase by \$500,000 the money the President has for purchasing home mortgages that private lenders do not want; increase from \$450 million to \$500 million the Federal National Mortgage Assn. special assistance fund used for buying mortgages on military housing; create a new FNMA special assistance fund of \$1 billion to buy FHA and GI mortgages worth up to \$13,500; provide \$300 million for Federal purchase of GI mortgages on houses in rural areas until July 25, 1960; raise the maximum GI mortgages the Government could purchase directly from \$10,500 to \$13,500 and set the GI-loan interest rate at no more than 4-3/4 percent and no less than 1/2 percent below the FHA rate; eliminate discount controls.

BACKGROUND -- Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee Jan. 31 said an emergency housing bill was needed to ward off the recession. Sparkman Feb. 27 introduced a bill (S 3373) which formed the basis for the clean bill approved March 6. Hearings on omnibus housing bills are scheduled to start in March, with no specific date yet set. The Eisenhower Administration introduced bills (S 2398, 3399) March 4 in the Senate and March 5 in the House (HR 11173) to carry out its own housing proposals. The Administration's omnibus program includes a \$1.3 billion urban renewal program.

TESTIMONY -- March 4 -- Federal Housing and Home Finance Administrator Albert M. Cole opposed S 3373, declaring, "I cannot agree that so drastic a measure is needed at this time." Sparkman said his bill could build 200,000 homes in 1958 and provide thousands of jobs.

SMALL BUSINESS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business, Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices.

HELD HEARINGS -- On private enforcement of antitrust laws as a protection for small business.

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- Leo Loevinger, a lawyer specializing in private antitrust suits, called such suits the most effective way to enforce antitrust legislation. Henry Bison Jr., counsel for the National Assn. of Retail Grocers, said better antitrust enforcement was "most desperately needed" in food retailing because of increasing concentration of ownership and operation.

Watson Rogers, president of the National Food Brokers Assn., said effective private antitrust action was "drastically reduced" by a Jan. 20 Supreme Court decision that private treble damage suits could not be instituted under Section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act. (Weekly Report p. 96)

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business said experience "definitely discloses a need" for the right of small business to institute civil antitrust suits.

March 4 -- Victor R. Hansen, Assistant U.S. Attorney General in charge of antitrust work, said Congress should pass legislation permitting private citizens to bring antitrust suits for treble damages.

SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On ways to bolster education. (Weekly Report p. 259)

TESTIMONY -- March 3 -- Kenneth M. Birkhead, executive director of the American Veterans Committee, said Congress should bar racial and religious discrimination in new education programs.

G.E. Arnold of the Engineers Joint Council, Dr. Frederick C. Lindvall, president of the American Society for Engineering Education, and Dr. Ralph A. Morgen of the Purdue University Research Foundation, said in a joint statement that improvement of graduate facilities, teaching and guidance would do more good than large-scale scholarship programs.

March 5 -- Thelma M. Borchardt, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO), said the racial integration issue would arise "in relation to every college involved" unless grants were made to individuals rather than institutions. Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, called for a \$3 billion annual program.

March 6 -- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) testified in support of his bills (S 2763, 2810) authorizing up to \$2.5 million for the states in matching funds for improvement of college buildings and facilities and providing \$250 million over a five-year period to help states build two-year community colleges.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 3 -- Physicist Edward Teller told the House Education and Labor Special and General Education Subcommittees he favored Federal aid to science training. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said a teaching fellowship and student loan program would probably be more valuable than a scholarship program.

FOOTE NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 6 approved, by 7-2 vote, the nomination of Dr. Paul Darwin Foote as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) voted against confirmation.

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said the favorable vote came after Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy assured the Committee by letter that Foote, 70, who receives a pension from the Gulf Oil Co., would "have nothing to do with Defense Department contracts." Foote originally was nominated Aug. 16, 1957 but did not receive confirmation when he said he could not afford to sell his oil company holdings. He has been serving under recess appointment since Sept. 6, 1957. (Weekly Report p. 70)

RIVERS AND HARBORS

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- March 6 voted to recommend adding 19 new projects to a bill (S 497 -- H Rept 1122), reported in 1957, that would authorize \$1.5 billion for 130 river and harbor and flood-control projects. The Committee March 4-5 held hearings on the 19 new projects, which would require an additional authorization of \$88 million. The bill was cleared for floor action Feb. 27 by the House Rules Committee. It was passed by the Senate in 1957. (1957 Almanac p. 622)

MAJOR PROBES OF 85TH CONGRESS

The 85th Congress so far has authorized more than \$10 million for investigations spending by House and Senate committees and more will be authorized as the second session continues. Of a total of \$6.1 million authorized for the first session's probes, committees reported spending more than two-thirds of that amount by Dec. 31, 1957. Both authorized and actual spending were higher than in any first session since the 82nd Congress, when Congressional Quarterly began its tabulations.

As of Feb. 25, the 85th Congress had earmarked \$10,580,791.45 for probe spending by Senate and House committees, excluding Appropriations Committees. Of this amount, Senate committees were authorized to spend \$6,251,291.45; House committees, \$4,329,500. (See chart next page) All but two of the Senate's 16 committees had received 1958 authorizations, but only 7 of 18 House committees had received funds prior to Feb. 26.

The Senate Judiciary Committee received the largest authorization for investigations -- a total of \$2,172,291.45 for 1957 and 1958. The House Government Operations Committee was next with its 1957-58 total authorization of \$1,175,000. In third place was the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields with a total authorization of \$1.2 million.

Congressional Quarterly tabulated two sources of investigations funds for Senate committees: special resolutions authorizing probe spending and the \$10,000 fixed authorization granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee for each Congress (the \$10,000 for each Senate committee was added to the 1957 authorizations on the chart) under Section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Not all such funds are intended for investigations but they are available for that purpose if desired. In addition, some Senate committees have available for all or part of a Congress funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress. For example, the Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program reported spending \$179,368.18 in 1957, but received an authorization of only \$75,000 in that year. The remaining amount was carried over from unspent funds authorized by the 84th Congress. (Prior to 1957, CQ included Senate carryover funds, as well as authorizations for Senate and House Appropriations Committees, in its tabulation of money authorized for investigations.)

Unlike the Senate, the House has no automatic spending authority for investigations, and funds must be authorized by special resolutions.

Probe funds for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are earmarked on a fiscal-year basis in the annual legislative appropriations bills. These appropriations have not yet been authorized by Congress for fiscal year 1959, but the Senate Appropriations Committee was authorized to spend \$380,000 in fiscal 1958. This was \$20,000 less than its fiscal 1957 appropriation. The House Appropriations Committee was authorized to spend \$500,000 in fiscal 1958, the same figure as for fiscal 1957.

1957 Spending Totals

Senate and House Committees are required to file semiannual spending reports with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, respectively.

For the first session of the 85th Congress, reported investigations spending totaled \$4,400,452.12. Senate committees reported spending \$2,590,423.64. House committees said they spent \$1,810,028.48. (See chart next page)

The Senate Appropriations Committee said it spent \$39,764.23 through Dec. 31, 1957. The House Appropriations Committee reported spending \$422,462.04 during the first year of the 85th Congress.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, Congress' leading spender, reported spending \$882,875.14 in 1957. The House Government Operations Committee, second highest spender, said it spent \$534,965.59 during the session. The Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields ranked third in first-session spending with a reported total of \$452,250.75. The House Un-American Activities Committee, the 84th Congress' third-place spender, was fourth with \$292,670.72. Fifth highest spender was the House Small Business Committee which said it spent \$204,215.20 in the first year of the 85th Congress.

Precise segregation of committees' investigative activities and expenses is virtually impossible since the same staff employees often work on both legislation and investigations. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, all standing committees are authorized to employ four professional and six clerical staff members; their salaries are not included in reports of spending under special resolution.

Joint committees' funds are generally apportioned on a fiscal-year basis. However, in 1958, an authorization of \$80,000 by special resolution was made to the newly created temporary Joint Committee on Metropolitan Washington Problems.

Five joint committees with essentially investigative functions were allotted \$480,860 for use in fiscal 1958. The money was set aside in the Legislative Appropriation Act of Fiscal 1958 and the Defense Production Act amendments of 1956. Money allotted to the five committees to cover all committee expenses:

Joint Committee	Fiscal 1958	Fiscal 1956-57
Defense Production	\$ 65,000	\$130,000
Economic	143,360	271,049
Immigration and Nationality		
Policy	20,000	40,000
Internal Revenue Taxation	230,000	420,000
Reduction of Non-Essential		
Federal Expenditures	22,500	45,000

In addition Congress in 1957 set aside \$234,385 for all fiscal 1958 expenses of the Joint Atomic Energy

(Continued on page 277)

INVESTIGATIONS FUNDS -- 84th AND 85th CONGRESSES

	85th CONGRESS			84th CONGRESS	
	AUTHORIZATIONS		SPENDING	AUTHORIZATIONS	SPENDING
	(First Session)	(Second Session)	(through 12/31/57)	Total	Total
SENATE COMMITTEES					
Standing					
Agriculture and Forestry	\$ 25,000	\$ ----	\$ 9,777.06	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,531.35
Armed Services	210,000	190,000	98,564.81	366,000	207,949.10
Banking and Currency	200,000	160,000	137,957.60	393,333.34	348,323.15
District of Columbia	10,000	----	10,168.40	10,000	5,565.43
Finance	10,000	10,000	6,005.33	10,000	9,214.02
Foreign Relations	70,000	34,000	66,903.78	184,000	104,703.77
Government Operations	230,000	200,000	202,436.91	397,083.34	395,445.20
Interior and Insular Affairs	190,000	180,000	189,065.13	330,000	338,476.35
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	285,000	225,000	174,050.22	479,166.67	382,721.59
Judiciary	1,048,291.45	1,124,000	882,875.14	932,338.69	1,629,396.48
Labor and Public Welfare	10,000	10,000	6,508.23	255,000	235,790.31
Post Office and Civil Service	60,000	50,000	43,133.25	329,583.34	225,549.19
Public Works	85,000	75,000	43,215.90	110,000	23,582.24
Rules and Administration	70,000	150,000	78,246.19	160,000	117,932.40
Select and Special					
Small Business	95,000	90,000	87,275.35	142,500	106,429.85
Labor-Management	500,000	520,000	452,250.75	----	----
*Foreign Aid Programs	75,000	----	179,368.18	300,000	77,015.87
*Corrupt Practices	60,000	----	59,198.84	350,000	104,969.64
*Case Vote	----	----	-----	20,000	10,942.86
Senate Total	\$3,233,291.45	\$3,018,000	\$2,590,423.64	\$5,799,005.38	\$4,394,538.80
HOUSE COMMITTEES					
Standing					
Agriculture	\$ 50,000	\$ ----	\$ 11,396.28	\$ 50,000	\$ 34,208.74
Armed Services	150,000	75,000	79,282.73	150,000	122,112.81
Banking and Currency	105,000	85,000	69,221.63	150,000	106,187.37
District of Columbia	7,000	----	769.57	2,000	1,875.17
Education and Labor	125,000	----	48,372.74	125,000	49,960.04
Foreign Affairs	75,000	----	14,902.24	75,000	22,734.10
Government Operations	575,000	600,000	534,965.59	995,000	895,902.67
House Administration	130,000	----	61,473.46	85,000	60,421.28
Interior and Insular Affairs	57,500	----	21,996.52	60,000	46,924.06
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	350,000	----	105,164.52	60,000	32,979.07
Judiciary	190,000	160,000	130,882.18	225,000	188,547.63
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	----	19,005.85	85,000	65,928.10
Post Office and Civil Service	50,000	----	17,909.86	75,000	30,548.68
Public Works	125,000	----	50,738.48	50,000	28,797.42
Un-American Activities	305,000	305,000	292,620.72	500,000	476,610.95
Veterans' Affairs	75,000	10,000	43,779.75	85,000	65,825.32
Ways and Means	250,000	----	103,331.16	330,000	80,176.26
Select and Special					
Small Business	225,000	200,000	204,215.20	330,000	293,362.35
*Campaign Expenditures	----	----	----	30,000	25,984.76
*Survivor Benefits	----	----	----	36,500	34,368.04
*White County Bridge Commission	----	----	----	10,000	4,414.33
*83rd Congress Special Committees	----	----	----	1,699.89	----
House Total	\$2,894,500	\$1,435,000	\$1,810,028.48	\$3,510,199.89	\$2,667,869.15
GRAND TOTALS	\$6,127,791.45	\$4,453,000	\$4,400,452.12	\$9,309,205.27	\$7,062,407.95

Totals for Senate Committees include funds authorized for probes by special resolution and the \$10,000 fixed authorization for expenses, including probe expenses, granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Some Senate committees also had available funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress or session of Congress; these funds are not included in authorization totals.

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution.

Senate and House Appropriations Committees receive their funds on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations and spending, see p. 272.

Joint committee funds also are authorized on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations, see p. 272. Joint committees are not required to report their spending.

* Committees no longer in existence.

COMMITTEE LIST OF MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS OF 85TH CONGRESS

Following is a list of major investigations undertaken by Congressional committees from the beginning of the 85th Congress, Jan. 3, 1957 through Feb. 25, 1958. Some also were the subject of investigation by the 84th Congress. (1956 Almanac p. 695; 1957 Almanac p. 772)

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings started and ended and gives report numbers where applicable.

Hearings on bills and resolutions are excluded. Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies that did not reach the hearing stage are omitted.

No investigations are listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of Government funds.

Senate Committees

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.)

Operations and policies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress). Began 6/11/57. Concluded 7/19/57.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Defense programs and the state of national security. Began 2/21/57. Concluded 3/26/57.

Preparedness Subcommittee
Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

Proposed closing of certain Government-owned ordnance plants; impact on state of National preparedness. Began 2/5/57. Concluded 2/14/57. Report released 4/29/57.
U.S. satellite and missile programs. Began 11/25/57. Adjourned 1/23/58. Report released 1/23/58. Resumed 2/26/58. (Weekly Report p. 261)

Status of Forces Subcommittee
Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.)

On U.S. Government decision to permit Army Specialist William S. Girard to be tried by a Japanese court. One-day, 6/5/57. S Rept 1162. (1957 Almanac, p. 671)

FINANCE
Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.)

Financial situation in the United States. Began 6/18/57. Recessed 7/12/57. Resumed 7/29/57. Recessed 8/19/57. (1957 Almanac p. 790, Weekly Report p. 299)

FOREIGN RELATIONS
Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

Limitations on travel of American citizens abroad and related matters bearing on exchange of persons between the U.S. and other countries. Began 4/2/57. Adjourned 4/11/57.

Quality of ambassadorial appointments; background of the appointment of Maxwell H. Gluck as Ambassador to Ceylon. One-day, 8/1/57.

Review of foreign policy. Began 2/3/58. Continuing. (Weekly Report p. 230)

Disarmament Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Foreign policy in relation to control and reduction of armaments. Began 1/9/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. S Rept 1167.

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the Government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Permanent Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Textile procurement by the military services. Began 1/29/57. Concluded 5/1/57. S Rept 1166.
Activities of Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Tripp Ross. One-day closed hearing 2/14/57.
Violation or non-enforcement of Government laws and regulations concerning labor unions. Began 1/16/57. Concluded 1/19/57.
Alleged "leaks" of information pertaining to a Civil Aeronautics Board decision on a Northeast Airlines case. Began 5/1/57. Adjourned 5/21/57.
Irregularities in the Air Force supply system at bases in the Northeast Air Command. Began 8/28/57. Adjourned 8/29/57.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

The newsprint industry. Began 2/26/57. Recessed 2/28/57.

Auto Marketing Practices Subcommittee
Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Auto financing practices. Began 3/18/57. Adjourned 3/21/57.

Surface Transportation Subcommittee
Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Financial condition of U.S. railroads. Began 1/13/58. Continuing.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Foreign trade and foreign commerce. One day, 7/9/57.

JUDICIARY
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee
Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Administered pricing. Began 7/9/57. (1957 Almanac p. 794)
Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report p. 230)

Internal Security Subcommittee
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Scope of Soviet activity in the United States. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Restrictions on travel of U.S. citizens abroad. Began 3/29/57.
Recessed 4/4/57.

PUBLIC WORKS
Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Public Roads Subcommittee
Chairman Albert Gore (D Tenn.)

Administration of the Federal-aid highway program. Began 1/7/57.
Concluded 1/25/57. Resumed 1/8/58. Recessed 2/25/58.
(Weekly Report p. 258)
Methods used to acquire rights-of-way for Federal-aid highways.
Began 5/15/57. Concluded 8/16/57.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Impact of Federal taxation on small business. Field hearings began 9/16/57. Concluded 12/10/57. S Rept 1237.

Government Procurement Subcommittee
Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Complaints by small businessmen concerning Government procurement policies and procedures. Began 3/11/57. Continuing intermittent hearings. S Rept 1111.

Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government
Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Government competition with private business. Began 4/16/57.
Concluded 5/22/57. S Rept 1015.

Special Subcommittee
Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

Complaints of small daytime radio stations that the Federal Communications Commission had failed to act on requests for extended hours of operation. Began 4/29/57. Concluded 4/30/57. S Rept 1168.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES
IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELDS
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Alleged labor racketeering. Began 2/26/57. (1957 Almanac p. 777) Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report p. 269)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE
FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS
Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

U.S. foreign aid programs. Began 3/20/57. Concluded 4/15/57. S Rept 300.

SPECIAL HEARINGS

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public Lands Subcommittee
Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

SENATE JUDICIARY

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee
Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

The Middle East Emergency Committee and its effect on oil price increases. Began 2/5/57. Concluded 6/12/57. S Rept 1147.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

PUBLIC WORKS
Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Operations of power, navigation and irrigation phases of the Missouri River Basin project by the Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers. Began 5/1/57. Concluded 5/3/57.

SENATE ARMED SERVICES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

Special Subcommittee
Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East since 1946. One-day hearing, 3/18/57. Discontinued 7/30/57.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE
Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Administration of the Soil Bank Act of 1956. Began 1/7/57. Concluded 1/10/57.

Consumers Study Subcommittee
Chairman Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.)

Food price trends. Began 5/7/57. Concluded 7/1/57. Report released 12/17/57.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Current state of readiness of the armed services. Began 1/28/57. Concluded 2/2/57.
National defense program. Began 1/13/58. Recessed 2/5/58. (Weekly Report p. 121)

Special Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)

Military airfield paving problems. Began 6/24/57. Concluded 7/3/57. One-day, 1/9/58.
Methods employed in negotiated contracting in the military services. Began 2/25/57. Adjourned 4/8/57. Report released 6/29/57.
Aircraft engine production costs and profits. Began 7/18/57. Concluded 8/14/57.
Certain Air Force contracts with General Motors Corp. Began 7/22/57. Adjourned 8/21/57.
Alleged illegal use of Government-owned facilities by the Curtiss-Wright Corp. One day, 1/7/58.

Military Exchanges Subcommittee
Chairman Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.)

Military Exchanges. Began 4/3/57. Concluded 7/10/57.

Subcommittee No. 1
Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

The military reserve program. Began 2/4/57. Adjourned 2/21/57. Resumed 1/18/58. Adjourned 1/27/58.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.)

Sales and purchases of surplus corn by the Commodity Credit Corp. One-day hearing, 4/15/57.

EDUCATION AND LABOR
Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)

Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee
Chairman Carl Elliott (D Ala.)

Juvenile delinquency. Began 4/2/57. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Committee Investigations - 5

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Acting Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.)

Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements

Chairman A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.)

How the U.S. should deal with various problems in its foreign relations. Field hearings. Began 3/1/57. Concluded 5/20/57.

Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific

Chairman Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.)

Denial of passports by State Department to correspondents wishing to visit Communist China. One day, 3/28/57.

State Department Organization and Foreign Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio)

Personnel practices of the State Department. Began 4/4/57. Concluded 4/10/57.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Federal scientific research activities. Began 1/15/58. Adjourned 1/17/58. Resumed 1/23/58. Adjourned 2/4/58.

Government Information Subcommittee

Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.)

Defense Department information practices. Began 3/11/57. Concluded 11/19/57.

Availability of scientific information. Began 1/20/58. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee

Chairman L.H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Polio vaccine activities of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. One-day, 3/21/57. H Rept 1175.

Storage of wheat by the Commodity Credit Corp. with the Burrus Mills Co. Began 7/22/57. Concluded 7/24/57.

Relationship between the Federal Government and state and local governments. Began 7/29/57. Adjourned 7/31/57. Field hearings began 9/30/57. H Rept 575. Resumed 1/28/58. Continuing. (Weekly Report p. 258)

Federal farm drainage policies. One-day, 8/15/57.

International Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.)

Review of budget formulation and presentation practices of the International Cooperation Administration. Began 4/4/57. Concluded 4/10/57. H Rept 449.

State Department's use of confidential funds to finance public opinion surveys. Began 7/1/57. Adjourned 7/11/57. H Rept 1166.

Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee

Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)

Action by the Federal Trade Commission to protect public from false and misleading advertising. Began 7/18/57. Adjourned 8/8/57. H Rept 1372. (Weekly Report p. 232)

Railroad accounting procedures prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Began 4/30/57. Concluded 5/3/57. H Rept 1167.

Military Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Progress in the military supplies cataloguing and standardization program. Began 1/30/57. Concluded 3/12/57. H Rept 822. H Rept 1371.

Pocket launcher procurement program of the Navy and Air Force. Began 2/8/57. Concluded 4/1/57.

Military tank procurement. Began 3/21/57. Concluded 3/22/57. H Rept 958.

Military procurement of clothing. Began 4/3/57. Concluded 4/12/57. H Rept 1168. H Rept 1370.

Operation of the Military Air Transport Service in its relation to commercial air carriers. Began 1/8/58. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Air safety matters. Began 2/5/58. Continuing intermittent hearings.

Public Works and Resources Subcommittee

Chairman Robert E. Jones Jr. (D Ala.)

Operations of the Virgin Islands Government and the Virgin Islands Corp. Began 3/5/57. Concluded 5/1/57. H Rept 840.

Joint reservoir land acquisition policy of the Army and Interior Departments. Began 6/4/57. Concluded 7/2/57. H Rept 1185.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas)

Elections Subcommittee

Chairman Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.)

Carter-LeCompte 1956 contest, Fourth Congressional District, Iowa. Began 1/30/58. Concluded 1/31/58.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.)

Special Coal Research Subcommittee

Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)

The coal industry. One-day hearing, 3/26/57. H Rept 1263.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Air safety. Began 2/6/57. Concluded 4/17/57. H Rept 1272. Petroleum matters. Began 2/7/57. Concluded 3/22/57. H Rept 314.

Current newsprint situation. One-day, 2/18/57. Also 6/3/57. H Rept 573.

Subscription television. Began 1/14/58. Concluded 1/23/58. (Weekly Report p. 232)

Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. Began 1/27/58. Continuing. (Weekly Report p. 269)

Special Traffic Safety Subcommittee

Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.)

Traffic safety. Began 3/2/57. Concluded 8/8/57. H Rept 1275.

Transportation and Communications Subcommittee

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Health and Science Subcommittee

Chairman John Bell Williams (D Miss.)

Stimulation of scientific research and education. One-day, 1/27/58.

JUDICIARY

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

The Government's enforcement of consent decrees in antitrust cases. Began 10/21/57. Concluded 10/24/57.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Ship transfer, trade-in and reserve fleet policies. Began 3/27/57. Concluded 6/11/57.
Reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior. Began 1/10/58. Adjourned 1/14/58.
Status of reserve shipyards. One-day, 1/16/58.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee

Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)

Manpower utilization by the Government. Began 3/13/57. Adjourned 11/8/57. Resumed 1/29/58. Continuing intermittent hearings.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Subversive and un-American propaganda in the United States. Continuing intermittent hearings.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Chairman Olin D. Teague (D Texas)

Fund-raising campaigns by or in behalf of veterans' organizations. Began 2/11/58. Continuing intermittent hearings. (Weekly Report p. 210)

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)

General tax revision. Began 1/7/58. Concluded 2/7/58. (Weekly Report p. 210)

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Government policy on limitations and control of iron and steel scrap exports. Began 5/20/57. Concluded 6/21/57.
Financing problems of small business. Began 11/18/57. Concluded 11/22/57.

Subcommittee No. 5

Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.)

Problems of small business in marketing and distribution of petroleum products and related merchandise. Began 4/11/57. Concluded 5/1/57, H Rept 1157.

Subcommittee No. 6

Chairman Charles H. Brown (D Mo.)

Depressed poultry industry. Began 5/9/57. Adjourned 8/13/57.

Joint Committees

JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY

Chairman Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.)

Development, growth and status of the atomic energy industry. Began 2/19/57. Concluded 3/5/57.

(Continued from page 272)

Committee which was allotted \$480,835 during fiscal 1956 and 1957. This Committee handles legislation as well as investigative work.

Joint committees do not file spending reports.

The most explosive committee investigation so far in 1958 has been the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee's probe into practices of Federal regulatory agencies.

Atomic energy industry. Began 2/19/58. (Weekly Report, p. 267)
General military situation as it affects atomic weapons. Began 1/15/58. Concluded 1/17/58.

Military Applications Subcommittee

Chairman Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

Military weapons development program. One-day, 1/21/58.

Research and Development Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Current status and future prospects of the aircraft nuclear propulsion program. Began 2/6/57. Continuing intermittent hearings.
Basic research activities in national laboratories. Began 2/3/58. Concluded 2/14/58. (Weekly Report p. 209)

Outer Space Propulsion Subcommittee

Chairman Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Development of space programs. Began 2/6/58. Continuing.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Radioactive fallout and its effects on man. Began 5/27/57. Concluded 6/7/57. Summary analysis released 8/25/57. (1957 Almanac p. 794)

Research and Development Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Military Applications Subcommittee

Chairman Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

Nuclear rocket and related space programs. Began 1/22/58. Concluded 1/23/58.

JOINT DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Chairman Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.)

Defense production and mobilization, including loan policy and cost of nickel under the Freeport Sulphur Co. contract as compared to a proposal of the Bethlehem Steel Co. One-day, 5/28/57.
Stockpile purchase of aluminum and defense production contracts. One-day, 7/30/57.
Adequacy of mobilization programs to meet nuclear attack and limited-scale war. Began 2/20/58. Adjourned 2/21/58.

JOINT ECONOMIC

Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)

On the President's 1957 economic report. Began 1/29/57. Concluded 2/6/57. H Rept 175.
On the President's 1958 economic report. Began 1/27/58. Concluded 2/10/58. H Rept 1409. (Weekly Report p. 259)

Fiscal Policy Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)

Fiscal policy implications of current economic outlook and budget developments. Began 6/3/57. Adjourned 6/14/57. Report released 6/27/57. Resumed 11/18/57. Concluded 11/27/57.

The investigation has resulted in the resignation of the Subcommittee's chairman, Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) and the firing of its chief counsel, Dr. Bernard Schwartz. (Weekly Report p. 257) The standing committee so far has not received an authorization for its 1958 probes, but in 1957 received \$350,000 of which it said it spent \$105,165. (For a list of major 85th Congress investigations undertaken prior to Feb. 26, see page 274.)

BAN LIFTED ON STARTING NEW WATER PROJECTS

A bipartisan coalition of Western and Southern Congressmen, aided by a number of governors and several powerful lobbies, has persuaded the Administration to lift its ban on starting new water and power projects in the 1959 fiscal year.

The controversial "no-new-start" policy was included in the President's Jan. 13 budget message. He said so much construction was already underway that "we should not at this time...start any new projects in 1959."

Reaction was immediate. The National Reclamation Association; and the Electric Consumers Information Committee, a public power group, were among the first to condemn it. Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, told his membership: "The national water development program is just getting back into stride after the necessary interruptions of World War II and the Korean conflict. During those periods (we) accepted construction freezes.... Today, however, the same situation does not prevail.... The ban on new starts puts the finger firmly on the windpipe of the whole water development program.... I take the position that if we ban new starts on domestic projects we should ban new starts on all foreign economic projects."

ECIC President Clyde T. Ellis, a former Arkansas Congressman (D 1939-43), said the Eisenhower Administration had begun only "a few new projects...because Congress forced them over the President's recommendations." Individual directors of the Reclamation Association urged Congress to overturn the Administration's "no-new-start" ban which they claimed was primarily a recommendation of the Budget Bureau.

Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton told the National Reclamation Association Jan. 24 that the ban had been clamped on for 1959 because if too many projects were started now, the program might be "overloaded" in 1960-61. He indicated the Budget Bureau had unofficially set a \$200 million ceiling on reclamation for the next three years. Congress never had appropriated more than \$300 million for reclamation, even during the '30s, Seaton said. "If there is a breakthrough for one (new start), it becomes a big hole in the dam," he said.

Some Westerners and Southerners in Congress said that, with a recession gripping the country, this was the ideal time to initiate new water and power projects. They began to press their case strongly after the White House announced Feb. 11 a \$2 billion postal building program as an anti-recession move.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), acting as chairman of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, Feb. 12 presented a 10-point anti-recession program including a step-up in public works programs. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) Feb. 15 wired the President that he understood "the situation with respect to new starts on public works is now fluid." He said construction of new reclamation projects offered "even greater benefits" than the postal construction program. Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, Feb. 17 told the Senate that nearly \$12 billion in

authorized flood control and river and harbor projects were ready for construction if Mr. Eisenhower would only ask for the money. The postal program was unauthorized.

Appearing before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 17-18, Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and Maj. Gen. E.C. Itschner, Chief of Army Engineers, said Soviet Russia and Red China gave high priority to water and power development while the U.S. has authorized projects "on the shelf." Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said this country was spending more money to build dams abroad "than we are on the entire reclamation program" in this country. At the request of Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), chairmen of the Senate and House Reclamation Subcommittees, the Bureau of Reclamation Feb. 21 said it had a backlog of \$1.2 billion in authorized projects for which it had no funds.

Support for a step-up in water development programs came from the Western Governors Conference, the Western States Democratic Conference, 11 Democratic governors, the AFL-CIO, and the Joint Economic Committee.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Feb. 25 said the Administration was restudying the "no-new-start" ban on reclamation projects. Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 26 said at his news conference "of course, there will be new starts" on public works projects. Following a White House meeting with the President, Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) and Administration leaders, Watkins announced that Seaton would revise the 1959 reclamation program.

House members from the Trinity River project area in California and the Glen Canyon project area on the Upper Colorado River in Arizona succeeded Feb. 26 in rescuing funds in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1958 to continue work on those projects. With leadership backing and by a roll-call vote of 200-184, the House agreed to an amendment by Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah) to appropriate \$10 million each for continued work on the projects. The House Appropriations Committee had recommended that the \$20 million be obtained by transfer from other Interior Department funds. The House also agreed by voice vote to an amendment by Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) to provide that \$1.8 million previously appropriated for the Navajo unit of the Upper Colorado project is to be used to initiate construction on the unit in fiscal 1958.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee Feb. 27 announced that no hearings would be held on public works appropriations until the 1959 budget estimates were revised. He called the Administration program "completely inadequate" in light of the recession. The House leadership also postponed consideration of the \$1.4 billion omnibus rivers and harbors projects bill until March 10. On Feb. 28 Brooks asked Mr. Eisenhower to "accelerate construction" at once on public works and start new water projects to stem unemployment. Anderson March 2 recommended a \$275 million reclamation program for 1959, including new starts.

GROUPS FIGHT ALTERATION OF CAPITOL

The long-standing proposal to extend the East Front of the Capitol 32½ feet to provide more room for Congress is running into growing opposition from the public.

Congressional offices report that mail on the subject is increasing and several organizations are driving to kill the extension plan. But the Commission for Extension of the U.S. Capitol, headed by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Feb. 21 directed the Architect of the Capitol to go ahead and make contracts for the project.

This is the background of the East Front extension controversy and the arguments for and against it.

Congressional Authority

Congressional authority for extension of the East Front of the Capitol was embodied within the Legislative Appropriation Act (HR 7117) for fiscal 1956. The House passed that measure July 1, 1955, by voice vote, and the Senate July 29, 1955, by voice vote. President Eisenhower signed the bill into PL 242 Aug. 5, 1955. (1955 Almanac p. 239)

PL 242 carried \$92.8 million in appropriations for legislative expenses ranging from the capitol police to the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration. Although PL 242 provided \$5 million for the East Front extension of the Capitol, there was little discussion of the plan in 1955.

However, PL 242 did more than just appropriate money for the project. It committed the Architect of the Capitol to extend the East Front "in substantial accordance with scheme B of the architectural plan submitted by a joint commission of Congress and reported to Congress on March 3, 1905 (H Doc 385, 58th Congress)...." PL 242 also designated who should serve on the Commission for the Extension of the United States Capitol. The East Front provisions were included in the measure "at the direction of" Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) who long has been interested in getting additional space for Congress.

In 1956, Congress made some slight amendments to the East Front extension authority in passing the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1956. The bill (HR 9063), signed into PL 406 by President Eisenhower Feb. 14, 1956, said money appropriated for the East Front extension would remain available until spent and authorized Congress to appropriate whatever additional money the Commission for Extension of the U.S. Capitol said was needed. There was little discussion of the project when the House and Senate passed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill by voice votes. (1956 Almanac p. 632)

Extension Commission

The Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1957, signed into PL 624 by President Eisenhower on June 27, 1956, authorized an additional \$12 million for the East Front extension. Again, there was little discussion about the project.

Members of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol are House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), chairman; Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) and Architect of the Capitol J. George Stewart.

The Commission first met March 26, 1956. At that time the Commission directed Stewart to draw up preliminary plans and cost estimates for the extension. It also selected architects Arthur Brown Jr. of San Francisco, John F. Harbeson of Philadelphia and Henry R. Shepley of Boston as consultants to Stewart, who is not a professional architect himself, for the East Front extension. In addition, the Commission selected Roscoe DeWitt and Fred L. Hardison of Dallas, Texas; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke of New York; and Jesse M. Shelton and Alan G. Stanford of Atlanta as associate engineers and architects for the extension.

The Commission did not hold hearings on the extension but met Feb. 21 to consider protests against the project. After that meeting Rayburn said the Commission made a "final" decision to instruct Stewart to make contracts for the extension.

Extension Plan

The plan for extending the East Front of the Capitol was drawn up Feb. 20, 1865, by Thomas U. Walter, then Architect of the Capitol. Walter earlier had designed the dome and wings of the Capitol.

Congress in 1904 established a joint commission to study the extension proposal. The Commission in its report (H Doc 385, 58th Congress) of March 3, 1905, described two schemes for extending the East Front. Scheme A recommended an extension of 12 feet 10 inches of the East Front while Scheme B provided for one of 32½ feet. The architects retained by the Commission, Carrere and Hastings, recommended Scheme A. Carrere and Hastings were not given free reign in drawing plans, but were instructed to base their proposals upon the design submitted by Walter in 1865. Congress in passing the Legislative Appropriation Act for fiscal 1956 committed the Architect of the Capitol to carry out Scheme B.

Stewart, in his report of August 1957, said plans in the works called for extending the central East Front of the Capitol 32½ feet forward. The existing East Front of Virginia sandstone would be left standing as an interior wall. The new East Front would be a replica of the existing one except that it would be faced with marble to harmonize with the House and Senate wings. Stewart said the extension would provide 44,930 square feet of additional space to be used for 54 office rooms; 8 rooms for House and Senate documents; one House and one Senate dining room for Members of Congress, not the public; private corridor for use of Members in walking between House and Senate wings at gallery level.

Extension Cost

This is Stewart's estimate of how much it would cost to extend the East Front 32½ feet, replace the sandstone on the central West portion of the Capitol with marble and other modifications recommended in 1905 and approved in the fiscal 1956 Legislative Appropriation Act passed in 1955:

Extended East Front, Reface with Marble	\$10,100,000
Reface West Front	4,065,000
Subway Hook-ups	4,025,000
Underground Garage for 1,900 cars	41,970,000
Pedestrian Tunnels.....	960,000
TOTAL.....	\$61,120,000

Stewart estimates that for another \$14,155,000 the central West portion of the Capitol also could be extended. He said this would provide, in addition to the extra space under Scheme B, space for 55 office rooms and eight committee rooms, two document rooms, seven storage rooms and more room for the Senate library and public restaurant facilities. The West Front extension is still under consideration.

Pro and Con

Stewart contends the East Front extension is needed to: correct the "architectural defect" of the Capitol dome by supplying it with visible support at the East Front; provide more room for Congress; reface the crumbling East Front with marble before the carvings there disintegrate entirely. John F. Harbeson, one of Stewart's architectural advisers, Feb. 17 said "the Capitol Building is dangerous. A number of pieces of the molding (on the East Front) have fallen...and if they fell on a man he would be killed.... I think it is only a question of time until we will have to rope off the front and build a plankwalk going in with sufficient thickness to keep people safe." He said the existing East Front could be repaired, but it would cost more than building the extension.

Opponents say extending the East Front would be as sacrilegious as mending the crack in the Liberty Bell. They contend Congress, which is now building a second Senate Office Building and a third House Office Building, should find the space it needs elsewhere. Here are comments by the leading organizations fighting the East Front extension:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS -- Leon Chatelain Jr., president of the Institute, which represents 13,000 registered architects, Feb. 17 said requiring the architects to follow Scheme B of 1905 was like ordering a doctor "to remove the appendix regardless of the effect on the patient." A resolution adopted by the Institute June 1955 said "the proposed rebuilding would destroy the authenticity and integrity of the Nation's best known historic monument which has become the tangible symbol of national growth and struggle from early republic to leader of the free world...and would set...an irresistible precedent for other denaturing alterations in the future." The Institute offered to supply a committee of architects to advise ways of finding more space "without sacrificing these priceless historic values."

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM MAGAZINE -- Douglas Haskell, editor, Feb. 17 said the "basic fault of the whole enterprise is that it seeks to squeeze the many practical requirements into a preconceived, frozen form that was thought up in the first place by men long since dead, for completely different artistic purposes which the passage of time has shown to be mistaken." He estimated it would cost between \$3 million and \$4 million to repair the existing East Front.

COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE NATIONAL CAPITOL (action citizens group in Washington) -- Julian E. Berla, chairman, Feb. 17 said "the Committee is completely in accord with the necessity for providing space and facilities to effectively serve the needs of Congress. And yet we feel that those needs are best met by providing that space away from this historic monument.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (representing 242 member organizations and 2,057 individuals) -- Henry Clay Hofheimer, trustee, Feb. 17 said: "No mere 32 feet of the most expensive square feet of official building in history can expand the historic Capitol to a size that will encompass all the needs of the present generation of legislators for more space.... The National Trust for Historic Preservation urges that the surviving original facade that epitomizes our earliest ambitions and records the greatest events of our history be preserved."

Congressional Action

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) was the first Member of Congress to take a second look at the East Front extension proposal. He said some of his architect friends in 1957 alerted him to the fact that he and most of his colleagues had committed the Capitol Architect to a 1905 plan. After investigating the proposed project, he introduced a bill (HR 9238) Aug. 13, 1957, to amend the fiscal 1956 Legislative Appropriation Act by striking out the reference to the 1905 plan. His bill and several similar ones are pending before the House Public Works, Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee chaired by Rep. Robert E. Jones (D Ala.). Jones does not plan to call hearings on the bills.

In the Senate, a bill (S 2883) similar to Reuss's is pending before the full Public Works Committee. S 2883 is sponsored by Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.) of the Senate Public Works, Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee held hearings on S 2883 Feb. 17. The Subcommittee March 5 voted to report S 2883 to the full Committee. The Subcommittee hearings on the East Front extension were the first Congressional hearings on the subject since 1937.

Outlook

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) appears determined to go ahead with the East Front extension. The power of his office makes it extremely doubtful that any legislation to scrap the project will get through the House. So about the only thing that will stop the extension will be a deafening protest from the public.

RECESSION REACTIONS

Several national organizations have focused their attention on the recession and ways to cure it:

The National Planning Assn., a privately financed research group, March 2 in a 16-page study said the American economy, despite built-in stabilizers, is not immune from another depression. The study said "the Government must be prepared to act in order to prevent a serious drop in economic activities from developing into a full-scale downswing. The Executive Branch and Congress are organized to adopt anti-depression measures promptly.... The major private groups and the public now expect and are prepared to support preventive action by the Government" in contrast to the "distrust" some businesses showed toward Federal intervention in the 1930s. The study warned against repeating a mistake of the 1929 depression, raising import barriers to protect domestic markets. It said increased investment overseas would help ward off a depression by giving foreigners money to buy U.S. products.

Albert Whitehouse, director of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, March 3 said the Eisenhower Administration was "tardy in recognizing that a recession was on the way and applied the brakes to the economy when it was clear that trouble could result." He called for Federal programs of public works, school construction, increased welfare benefits and tax cuts for low and middle income families."

AFL-CIO President George Meany March 3 before the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department Legislative Conference in Washington added Federal hospital construction, higher unemployment compensation and boosting the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour to Whitehouse's list of anti-recession recommendations.

John S. Gleason Jr., American Legion national commander, Feb. 27 at the Legion's National Rehabilitation Conference at the Statler Hotel said nearly one million veterans are "in desperate need of jobs." He said the Legion may have to "trigger into action the full resources of our Government to help jobless veterans find work...."

The Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), representing 380,000 workers, March 1 began circulating a pamphlet stating that an increase in telephone wages would help end the recession.

The Transportation Assn. of America is circulating the Feb. 24 speech by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) contending that repeal of transportation excise taxes would stimulate the economy.

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Feb. 26 recommended a "minimum \$3 billion cut" in the Eisenhower Administration's fiscal 1959 budget requests "to permit tax revisions necessary to boost the national economy." The Chamber recommended a \$1.3 billion reduction in the Independent Offices fund requests, \$261 million in foreign aid and \$267 million in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare proposed budget.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend of the Townsend Plan March 6 said the recession put Eisenhower Administration proposals for reducing Federal grants-in-aid "on the shelf."

ELECTRIC UTILITY ADVERTISING

The Electric Consumers Information Committee, founded in 1952 and financed by farm, labor, cooperative and public power groups, Feb. 27 called a recent ruling by the Internal Revenue Service on electric company advertising "a major victory for those attempting to halt the massive attack on public development of our water resources." Internal Revenue Commissioner Russell C. Harrington Feb. 13 wrote Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) that private electric companies could not deduct for income tax purposes the money they gave to the Electric Companies Advertising Program (ECAP). ECAP is sponsored by 120 private utilities who contribute money to it. ECAP ads are signed "America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies." Kefauver Feb. 15 said the ruling means that the electric companies "can continue to propagandize as much as they want in their advertisements -- they are merely going to have to pay the bills themselves. They can no longer charge the taxpayers and the rate payers for their own brainwashings."

Pressure Points

Thurman Sensing, SOUTHERN STATES INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL vice president, March 2 said the "whole program of foreign aid is completely fallacious and illogical. Our foreign economic aid should be discontinued immediately; our foreign military aid should be liquidated as soon as possible.... Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.), opponent of foreign aid, March 4 introduced a resolution (S Res 270) to require ERIC JOHNSTON, Motion Picture Assn. of America president, to register under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Johnston arranged the Conference on Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security where leaders of both political parties Feb. 25 urged support of the foreign aid program. (Weekly Report p. 243).....Naval Advisory Council, sponsored by the NAVY LEAGUE (comprised of 20,000 civilians interested in the U.S. Navy), March 1 told members that "ever Member of Congress should be urged" to support the bills (HR 7574, 7642, S 2014) to implement the Cordiner proposals to base military pay primarily on skill, not longevity.... Mariano Puga, CHILEAN AMBASSADOR, March 1 was reported visiting Members of Congress in person to protest a proposed tariff on copper imports, an unusual step for an ambassador.... Norman Strunk, executive vice president of UNITED STATES SAVINGS AND LOAN LEAGUE, March 9 said the Federal Home Loan Bank Board decision to authorize five-year cash advances to member banks instead of the usual one-year ones was "a constructive anti-recession move and an important step toward securing the home credit necessary for the housing boom of the 1960s." The League represents 4,400 savings and loan associations.... Dr. Edwin E. Witte, former University of Wisconsin economist, March 6 predicted that if the NATIONAL ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS succeeded in limiting the size of unions, it would be "inevitable" that legislation would follow to limit the size of corporations.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-seven registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Feb. 17-March 3. The newly formed Committee to Preserve the National Capitol registered for the first time in an effort to prevent the impending extension of the Capitol's east front. Two registrants filed for the Zenith Radio Corp., a leading proponent of pay-TV.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military & Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- City of Long Beach, Long Beach, Calif. Registrant -- H. ST. JOHN BUTLER, lawyer, 1624 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "Military Construction Act and appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959."

Compensation -- \$15,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$5,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Butler & McKinney registered for Richard Haster (1957 Almanac p. 763); Mr. & Mrs. Laurence Lerno, Mr. & Mrs. Prudent Bovendaerde, Mrs. Genevieve Bovendaerde (see under Individuals p. 283).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, 1102 Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- C.E. SCHWAB, Box 29, Kellogg, Idaho. Filed 2/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation pertaining to lead-zinc industry."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1957 Almanac p. 746).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

Registrant -- PURCELL & NELSON, law firm, 910 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation affecting Puerto Rico Development Program and, in particular, HR 1222 and HR 4830, bills to amend section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code."

Previous Registrations -- Law firm of Purcell & Nelson registered for the Devalin Corp. (1955 Almanac p. 672); Little & Christman (1956 Almanac p. 687); Detroit Bakery Employers' Council (Weekly Report p. 105). Purcell registered for Dr. Walter Duschinsky (1950 Almanac p. 786); Insular Lumber Co. (1951 Almanac p. 695). Nelson registered for Dr. Walter Duschinsky (1950 Almanac p. 786).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Household Finance Corp., Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- N.W. BARBER, 12921 Matey Road, Wheaton, Md. Filed 2/25/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills pertaining to consumer finance, small loan legislation or other related legislation."

Compensation and Expenses -- \$2,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1956 Almanac p. 673).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Midwest Research Institute, 425 Volker Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Registrant -- REECE A. GARDNER, lawyer, 9 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. Filed 2/26/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of legislation clarifying the application of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to non-profit research organizations. Opposed to amendments designed to limit the scope of section 501 (c)(3) (Internal Revenue Code) or to extend the application of section 511.

Compensation -- \$125 daily.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, 143 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the interests of members of the Association and their clients, both employers and employees."

2. Registrant -- DOYLE, LEWIS & WARNER, law firm, 904 National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL BUREAU FOR LATHING AND PLASTERING, 311 Tower Bldg., 1401 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/28/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects the construction industry, labor unions, trade associations, labor-management relationships, etc." Opposed to HR 7168, a bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Independent Dairies Assn., 1627 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- D.C. DANIEL, lawyer, 1627 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/28/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the dairy industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- GEORGE McLAIN, 200 C St. S.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/26/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All social security and social welfare legislation in favor of liberalization of the Social Security Act; all legislation dealing with elderly people."

Compensation -- \$100 weekly.

Expenses -- \$10 daily.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1955 Almanac p. 699).

● **EMPLOYER** -- New York Water Service Inc., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS & RHOADS, 1600 Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 8563 and HR 8768, bills relating to the income tax treatment of gain resulting from the involuntary conversion of property.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the Petit Anse Co. (1950 Almanac p. 776); Assn. of American Railroads (1957 Almanac p. 743).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America Inc., 24 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- H.B. MARKHAM, 825 New Hampshire Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/26/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposals relating to the outdoor advertising industry."

● EMPLOYER -- Peabody Coal Co., 301 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Registrant -- W.G. BLEWETT, 301 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the coal industry.

● EMPLOYER -- Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.

Registrant -- GEORGE C. HOLDREDGE, lawyer, 1416 Dodge St., Omaha, Neb. Filed 2/28/58.

Legislative Interest -- "To support and encourage legislation affecting general interests of the railroads operating in the state of Nebraska and oppose legislation contrary to their interests."

● EMPLOYER -- Zenith Radio Corp., 6001 Dickens Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- RAYMOND F. KOHN, 1411 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Resolutions concerning subscription television before House and Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committees; also numerous bills introduced in both the Senate and the House which would ban the operation of subscription television."

Compensation -- \$150 daily.

Expenses -- \$25 daily.

2. Registrant -- CARLISLE BARGERON, 711 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Subscription television."

Compensation -- \$1,500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- National St. Lawrence Project Conference (1948 Almanac p. 435, 1949 Almanac p. 861, 1953 Almanac p. 603); William Ingles (1949 Almanac, p. 863).

Citizens Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, 1218 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/17/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Preservation of historic United States Capitol."

2. Registrant -- WILBUR H. HUNTER JR., executive secretary, 1218 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/17/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- \$900 for three months.

● EMPLOYER -- New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, Fifth Ave. & 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WEBSTER, SHEFFIELD & CHRYSTIE, law firm, 40 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 2/26/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "social security coverage for library employees."

Individuals

● EMPLOYERS -- Mr. & Mrs. Laurence Lerno, Westminster, Calif., Mr. & Mrs. Prudent Bovendaerde, Los Alamitos, Calif., Mrs. Genevieve Bovendaerde, Montebello, Calif.

Registrant -- BUTLER & MCKINNEY, law firm, 1624 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 10661 and HR 10736, private bills "to authorize revestment of certain interests in land at the U.S. Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif. in former owners."

Previous Registrations -- See City of Long Beach under Business Groups p. 282.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROBERT W. LISHMAN, a representative of the minority stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., 411 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/25/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of legislation to permit the minority stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., a Federal corp., "to secure an adjudication concerning their interest in the assets of the Federal corporation."

Previous Registration -- Registered as an individual (1956 Almanac p. 687).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LOVELL H. PARKER, tax consultant, 605 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/25/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation affecting the television broadcasting industry."

Compensation -- \$5,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Registered as an individual consultant to the National Coal Assn. and American Trucking Assns. (1950 Almanac p. 776, 779); to the National Council of Coal Lessors Inc. and the Television Broadcasters' Tax Committee (1951 Almanac p. 700, 714); to the Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc. and the Maryland Electronic Manufacturing Corp. (1953 Almanac p. 586, 607); to the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Co. and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (1954 Almanac p. 702); Record Industry Assn. of America Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 693).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RAYMOND E. STEELE, National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bill or bills which place restrictions of any nature on imported fish or shellfish." Opposed to HR 9237, HR 9243, HR 9734, bills to regulate the importation of tuna.

Compensation -- \$15,000 yearly.

Labor Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 401 3rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM E. FRAVEL, 401 3rd St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Advocating legislation favorable to railroad labor and opposing unfavorable legislation."

● EMPLOYER -- Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Registrant -- RAYMOND F. HESCH, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 2/27/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting employees of the Panama Canal Zone."

● EMPLOYER -- Confederated Unions of America, Raymond Bldg., Baton Rouge, La.

Registrant -- JOEL D. BLACKMON, lawyer, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Labor-management relations, social security, and all other legislation affecting independent labor unions."

Compensation -- \$1,800 yearly.

Expenses -- \$300 yearly.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS

Two members of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee came up with grim appraisals of GOP chances in the 1958 campaign. Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) March 3 said, "This is obviously not one of our good years." Chairman Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.) March 1 said, "I'm not going to dispute that...we will have difficulty in carrying the Senate this year.... We're going to make a desperate effort to hold our own."

Schoepel March 2 said support of some parts of the President's program would be "detrimental in some states" for Republican candidates. He mentioned foreign aid and reciprocal trade as examples, adding that candidates should reflect the views of their constituents. "To that extent, following the President's program and expecting to run on it 100 percent would be detrimental in some states."

Schoepel said he hoped the President would be active in the 1958 campaign, but added: "I don't think any President can go out and give his blessing to any one man and have that the contributing factor. It can be a helpful factor but in the last campaign in some of these instances it didn't turn out so well." (For President's comments on Schoepel's remarks, see Weekly Report p. 289)

MINNESOTA ELECTION

State Sen. Albert Quie (R) March 5 was certified as the winner of the special House election Feb. 18 in Minnesota's 1st District. The action came after the House Elections Subcommittee March 4 decided unanimously against conducting a recount, as Democratic candidate Eugene Foley had requested. The official canvass gave Quie 44,276 votes; Foley, 43,674. (Weekly Report p. 245)

TEXAS FUNDS CONTROVERSY

The Texas Republican Executive Committee March 3 gave GOP National Committeeman H.J. (Jack) Porter a vote of confidence and decided to keep the \$100,000 raised at the controversial "appreciation dinner" in Texas. The GOP National Committee had turned down the money because some of the contributions were linked by Porter to the fate of the natural gas bill. (Weekly Report p. 191, 217, 245)

State Roundup

ARKANSAS -- Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D Ark.) March 5 announced he would seek a third term. Arkansas has not had a three-term governor since 1906.

CALIFORNIA -- Warren H. Atherton, former national commander of the American Legion, March 4 withdrew from the Republican Senatorial primary. That left Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) and San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (R) in the race.

INDIANA -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler March 2 said he had "reluctantly come to the conclusion that I cannot be a candidate for the Senatorial nomination" in Indiana. Butler cited his obligation to remain as party chairman as the reason for his decision, and said he hoped Indiana Democrats would nominate a "liberal and progressive" candidate.

MINNESOTA -- Mrs. Eugenie Anderson (D), former ambassador to Denmark, Feb. 24 said she hoped to receive the Democratic convention's endorsement for the Senate seat held by Sen. Edward J. Thyne (R). Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) had previously announced for the nomination. (Weekly Report p. 159) Gov. Orville Freeman (D) Feb. 24 said he planned to seek reelection this year.

NEW JERSEY -- Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) March 5 picked ex-Rep. Harrison A. (Pete) Williams (D 1953-57) as the organization candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Williams, defeated for reelection to the House in 1956, will be opposed in the Democratic primary by Mayor John J. Grogan (D) of Hoboken and Joseph E. McLean (D), state commissioner of conservation and economic development.

On the Republican side, two prospective Senate candidates took themselves out of consideration. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell (R) Feb. 16 said "unequivocally" he would not run "under any circumstances." State Sen. Walter Jones (R) of Bergen County Feb. 28 declined to enter the race. Seeking the GOP nomination for the seat being vacated by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R) are Rep. Robert W. Kean (R), Bernard Shanley, and Robert Morris. (Weekly Report p. 61)

PENNSYLVANIA -- Democratic leaders March 3 picked Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence (D) as the organization candidate for governor and Gov. George M. Leader (D) as the Senate nominee. Leader's choice was expected, but the designation of Lawrence came as a surprise. The 68-year-old mayor said, "We couldn't agree on a candidate. They urged me to run to unite the party. So I accepted." (Weekly Report p. 217)

WEST VIRGINIA -- Ex-Gov. William C. Marland (D 1953-57), 40, Feb. 18 announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate seat held by Sen. John D. Hoblitzell (R). He faces a primary fight from ex-Rep. Jennings Randolph (D 1933-47), who announced Jan. 23. (Weekly Report p. 138) Marland was defeated in the 1956 Senate contest by Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R). Hoblitzell, appointed Jan. 25 to replace the late Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D), has no primary opposition so far. He has announced he will seek election to the two remaining years of Neely's term.

In the other Senate race, for a full six-year term, Revercomb is opposed by Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D), 40. Neither man has primary opposition so far.

DULLES ON 'PRE-SUMMIT' MEETING

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 4 turned down as "unacceptable" Soviet proposals for a "pre-summit" meeting of foreign ministers in April with a prior commitment to hold a summit conference in June. The Russians, whose proposal was made Feb. 28, called for equal representation between East and West at the foreign ministers' meeting and ruled out discussion of German reunification. Such a meeting, Dulles said, "would not actually deal with anything of significance and...would merely be a spectacle."

President Eisenhower March 5 said Dulles' comments reflected his own views on a summit meeting. The President said it would be futile to have a summit conference unless there were proper preparations for it, but he added that the United States would never close the door on East-West talks. (Weekly Report p. 288)

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court March 4 rejected a Justice Department request for an early hearing on the "Memphis" natural gas case, which involves a carbon rate increases of major importance to the natural gas industry. The Court has under review a November 1957 ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that increased rates not agreed to specifically by the distributing companies could not go into effect until the Federal Power Commission approved them as fair and necessary in the public interest. The case stemmed from the FPC's grant of increased rates to the Memphis, Tenn., pipeline supplier. The FPC said if the ruling was upheld, "the result might be that some companies might have to reorganize and others might go bankrupt." The Justice Department had asked early review because of far-reaching economic aspects. (Weekly Report p. 241)

In other actions, the Court:

Refused to reopen a case allotting Great Lakes waters among the bordering states until the states presented "more definite" reasons for doing so. Six Great Lakes states sought to have Chicago return to Lake Michigan water taken for domestic use and currently discharged into the Illinois Waterway. (1957 Almanac p. 688)

Refused, in an 8-1 decision, to review a California court decision that Hollywood actors and writers could not ask damages for industry blacklisting after they invoked the Fifth Amendment during 1951 hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Junket Additions

Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) Feb. 27 informed CQ his expenses on a two-week 1957 trip to Panama with the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Panama Canal Subcommittee were \$320.41. No counterpart funds were used. (Weekly Report p. 89)

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

A plan to "streamline" the Defense Department without changing its basic structure was advanced Feb. 26 by three members of the House Armed Services Committee. Reps. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), the Committee chairman, Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), the ranking Republican member, and Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) introduced identical bills (HR 11001, 11002, 11003) calling for the elimination of 14 of the 29 Under Secretary and Assistant Secretary jobs and for the abolition of 1,800 of the 2,400 civilian positions in the office of the Secretary of Defense. These changes, the sponsors said, would end "administrative confusion" and serve to facilitate "decision-making by the Secretary of Defense."

The bills would also enlarge the National Security Council to include the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force; increase the statutory powers for strategic planning by the uniformed chiefs of staff of each service; limit the authority of the Defense Department comptroller to strictly fiscal matters and restrict the tenure of the Joint Chiefs to three years except in wartime.

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy, who has been preparing his own reorganization plan, called the bills "constructive proposals" and said they would receive "full consideration" from his staff. (Weekly Report p. 244)

Hearings on the Vinson-Kilday-Arends bills are scheduled to begin April 1 before the Armed Services Subcommittee on Defense Department Reorganization headed by Kilday.

WESTERN GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The Western Governors' Conference, meeting Feb. 24-26, at Colorado Springs, Colo., urged the Administration to push already authorized western reclamation projects to aid the unemployment situation. In other resolutions the governors called for adoption and implementation of "a national minerals policy without delay" with higher tariffs or import controls on copper, lead, zinc and other metals. They also urged revision of western transportation rates "to make them more equitable" and continued assignment of Federal highway user taxes to the Highway Trust Fund to ensure completion of the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System. The governors opposed proposals to reduce the strength of the National Guard. (Weekly Report p. 299)

Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) was elected chairman of the conference for one year and Gov. Robert D. Holmes (D) of Oregon was elected vice chairman.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

President Eisenhower Feb. 20 sent the following nomination to the Senate for confirmation:

Malcolm Anderson of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as an Assistant Attorney General.

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

The White House March 3 announced the details of an agreement between President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon on action to be taken if the President became disabled. Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 26 told his press conference that such an understanding existed. (Weekly Report p. 250)

Under the agreement outlined March 3, the Vice President would become Acting President and assume "the powers and duties of the office until the inability had ended." The determination of inability would be made "if possible" by the President. If the President were unable to declare himself disabled, the Vice President would make the determination "after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances." The President himself would determine when the inability had ended and would then "resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the office." The announcement said these procedures were intended to apply to Mr. Eisenhower and Nixon only. (For complete text of White House statement see p. 291)

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) promptly challenged the agreement. "I don't know how they are going to create an office of Acting President," he said. "I don't see how you can have someone carrying on the duties of President without taking an oath." President Eisenhower March 5 told his press conference he thought the Constitution permitted the Vice President to act as President without taking an additional oath. Attorney General William P. Rogers also said the Vice President would not have to take a new oath before acting as President. Rogers said he was confident the courts would uphold this view. (For President's conference remarks see p. 287, 288)

Meanwhile, Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and seven other Senators March 4 introduced a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 161) to meet the disability problem. Under their proposal if the President declared his disability in writing, the Vice President would become Acting President. If the President were unable or unwilling to declare himself disabled the Vice President could "upon the written approval of a majority of the heads of the Executive departments in office" become Acting President. The President could declare himself recovered and reclaim his powers on seven days' notice, but in case of a dispute the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet could put the issue to Congress. Unless two-thirds of those voting in each chamber agreed that the President remained incapacitated, the President would resume his office. The President March 5 said the Dirksen-Kefauver proposal was acceptable to him.

A House Judiciary subcommittee Feb. 20, by a 3-2 party-line vote, approved a bill (HR 10880), rather than a constitutional amendment, to let the Vice President decide, with the help of an advisory commission, when he should take over from a disabled President. The commission would be composed of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Secretary of State and the Republican and Democratic floor leaders of the House and Senate. Only the four floor leaders and the Secretary of State would vote. The commission's views would not be binding on the Vice President; its only real authority would be to restore a recovered President to his powers if the Vice President refused to step down. (Weekly Report p. 231)

Capitol Briefs

FAST TAX WRITEOFFS

The Office of Defense Mobilization March 4 resumed processing of applications for fast tax writeoffs under the stricter regulations resulting from 1957 amendments of the Internal Revenue Code (PL 165). Under the revisions, certificates authorizing accelerated amortization would be issued only to new specialized items of military, experimental, research or developmental equipment bought by the Defense Department or the Atomic Energy Commission. (1957 Almanac p. 615)

PAY TV

The Federal Communications Commission Feb. 26 said it would postpone "until 30 days following the adjournment of the 85th Congress" any consideration of applications for pay television trials. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Feb. 6 adopted a resolution recommending a delay until Congress had taken a position on pay TV. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Feb. 19 ordered reported a similar resolution (S Res 251). (Weekly Report p. 221, 232)

VOTERS' INFORMATION

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Feb. 27 introduced a bill (S 3369) to provide for the posting in each of the Nation's post offices information on voting requirements -- places, dates and times for registering in the local area and the names and local addresses of the area's Congressmen. Rep. Edwin B. Dooley (R N.Y.) Feb. 28 introduced an identical bill (HR 10175) in the House.

AID TO INDIA

The State Department March 4 announced the United States would lend India \$225 million to help finance its five-year economic development plan. Of the total, \$75 million will come from the Development Loan Fund, marking the first use of fund since it was created by the Mutual Security Act of 1957. The Export-Import Bank will supply the remaining \$150 million. (1957 Weekly Report p. 1277)

ANTI-RECESSION BILL BACKED

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) March 5 endorsed a bill (S 3231) introduced by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) to create a Public Works Administration and supply \$9 of Federal funds for every \$1 of state or local funds allocated to public works. The bill would authorize a \$500 million appropriation. "I believe we should have such an agency in existence to do the planning now for projects that might become necessary later," Johnson said. (Weekly Report p. 239)

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MARCH 5 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 5 press conference:

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I have no announcements.

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

Q. (DAYTON MOORE, United Press): Mr. President, did Vice President Nixon act as President at any time during your three illnesses?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I would have thought a question like that could happen -- be posed on this basis: If it had been necessary for him to make any decisions, should he. Should he then act as acting President. I said yes, that is correct; but you see the Constitution says he is to exercise, or to discharge the duties and powers. But, if there is no occasion for discharging the duties and powers and the matter were something of a matter of a few hours, like when I was on the operating table a year ago or so, well then if anything came up, he would have to do it. That is all there is to it. It doesn't make any difference, as I see it. The time element is the possibility of a crisis.

Q. (ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post): Mr. President, in connection with this pact between yourself and the Vice President --

THE PRESIDENT: No, it isn't a pact, it's an agreement.

Q. (SPIVACK): Well, agreement or --

THE PRESIDENT: We are not trying to re-write the Constitution. We are trying just to say that we are trying to carry out what normal humans of good faith having some confidence in each other would do in accordance with the language of the Constitution.

Q. (SPIVACK): Well, could you tell me whether your legal advisers have discussed this point with you: suppose there was a long period during which he had to be acting President, would any bills that he signed have the effect of law if they were brought to him?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in my -- I think -- I'll tell you what, I will preface my remarks to this extent: I believe that the Attorney General is going to have a press conference and is going to try to answer all the constitutional questions that might be brought up.

But, I believe this: that as long as the Vice President as acting President, is carrying or discharging the powers and the duties of the office, he has to do anything that the President would be required to do at that time.

ECONOMIC ACTION

Q. (WILLIAM S. WHITE, The New York Times): Mr. President, there is a visible difference and emphasis in Congress between the way the two parties are dealing with the recession. In a general way, the Democrats are arguing for the expenditure now of more money and having more Federal projects than the Republicans. Would you care to make any general comment about the philosophy of these two approaches, and indicate how you, yourself, look at it?

THE PRESIDENT: I believe, of course, that the upturn in our economy will be the result of millions of citizens making their purchases, having greater confidence. In other words, the private economy has a way of steering its own course, and the Federal Government and the state governments are not, themselves, the most important factor in those dips and upturns of the economy. However, it is undeniable that they can do many things. For example, the encouragement of more home building, which goes so into many areas of our country. There is the easing of credit which the Federal Reserve Board has done recently, been doing in the last three months. There is all sorts of things in the way of accelerating projects already approved, already in some

instances appropriations made. That kind of thing is very good and should be done all the time.

And certainly the Federal Government should be terrifically interested in watching every statistic, every index, that they can get a hold of, as to what the economy is going to do, and to do everything that seems to be reasonable. Now, I do not believe that just, just spending Federal money is entirely the answer. We have spent an awful lot of money, the Federal Government, of Federal Government money, and that is, when we are doing that, it seems just of putting a few more dollars because they are a few dollars, relatively, compared to a \$72 billion budget. That doesn't seem to be the whole answer. I believe it is watching the situation, getting the best advice, seeing what is happening and doing everything you can; but do not make government, ever attempt to make the government the most important factor in the American economy.

TAX CUT

Q. (LAURENCE H. BURD, Chicago Tribune): Mr. President, if you come to a tax cut as a means of fighting the recession, would you recommend that that be largely on individuals, or would it apply also to business; and, secondly, do you have a bill ready to take off the shelf on tax cutting, in a specific bill?

THE PRESIDENT: No, because I'll tell you a very specific reason, Larry: This is a situation that changes every single minute of the day. You don't know exactly when is the right time to do some of these things, and when the time does come to do -- make a specific move, you have to know the details of the move that will probably improve the situation.

For example, right now the Wall Street Journal and other reports say that the machine-tool industry has had a spurt in February. At the same time, we know there has been more unemployment, and now as you look at the predictions made by those industrialists themselves, about two-thirds of them believe that this is the beginning of an upturn in the machine-tool industry; about a third say -- "Well, maybe that spurt has no great meaning."

So that is another one that comes in, because this is a very important index that all your economists examine and come up, because this is the kind of expenditure that makes more jobs, more production, and all the rest of it. So, this is not merely a new statistic in the, let's say, falling off in departmental sales, it has got more significance, but -- so, as the time comes to make a decision, you have got to be flexible enough to make the proper detailed decision at that moment.

The gentleman with the glasses.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Q. (PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News): If a summit conference should be arranged, would you like to see it held in Washington?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in this respect, I have a message from the Soviets which indicated they were quite agreeable to come to this country, and if there were a summit meeting arranged; and they even were so kind enough to say that I had special inhibitions because of my constitutional duty as the head, both of the state and of the government. So, I would think that -- that the decision would have to be made at the time. If the prospects were for a short meeting of the heads of state, I don't think there would be any great thing to be gained; if it looked like you were going to be a while in such a place, well, manifestly I would have to stay in this country.

Q. (LISAGOR): Was this message --

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't understand you.

Q. (LISAGOR): Was this message to you in the latest aid memoir from the Russians?

THE PRESIDENT: No, this was just a message to me, that's all.

AGREEMENT WITH NIXON

Q. (MRS. MAY CRAIG, Press Herald, Portland, Maine): May I go back to the Presidential question? Your agreement with the Vice President seems to assume that a disabled President should resume the Presidency when he felt better. Outside of the legal question involved, and it is controversial, as you know, might this not lead to a sort of musical chairs, with the President going in and out, which might be detrimental to the national interest because of difference of policy between the President and Vice President?

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Craig, the imagination can picture any kind of a situation that could be -- where personalities are involved -- where the national interest could be badly damaged. What we are assuming here, on the side, as far as Mr. Nixon and I are concerned, at least, is that we are men of good faith, and we are honest men that are trying to do what is correct for the country. Now, as far as the assumption that if I am capable of resuming my duties, the text of the Constitution says when the disability or inability is removed. Now, if those words, English words, don't mean anything to you, I assure you they do to me. I think it means when the inability is removed he resumes his duties, so you will note in the little public statement that I made, I said the Vice President will be the ultimate and exclusive authority for the decision as to taking over this job. It will be mine to decide when I can take it back. Now, I admit this: if a man were so deranged that he thought he was able, and the consensus is that he couldn't, there would have to be something else done, no question.

Q. (ROSCOE DRUMMOND, New York Herald Tribune): One more question on this subject. May I ask whether the constitutional amendment that was introduced in the Senate yesterday by a group of Democrats and Republicans, either essentially or broadly meets your concepts of what would be good?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, yes indeed.

Q. (SARAH McLENDON, El Paso Times): Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: Actually, as you study it, I believe -- now, going back to Mrs. Craig's question, you can picture situations where it is almost impossible to write a formula that is going to work; but I believe if we are people of good will, if we are people that think of their country a little bit more than we do just of some personal prestige or something else, I believe that the kind of amendment they are now talking about would be completely, a complete answer.

DULLES ON RUSSIAN PROPOSAL

Q. (STEPHEN J. McCORMICK, Mutual Broadcasting System): Mr. President, yesterday Mr. Dulles used strong language with words like "hoax" and "fraud" in describing the Russian proposal. Do you feel this still leaves the door open, or is this an effort to attempt to close the door on the kind of proposal the Russians are making?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I read every word of his press conference, and I -- frankly -- and frankly say that I don't recall the word "fraud", and I am sure he didn't mean to close any doors. I think the details of his conference reflect my own views just as accurately as I could possibly explain them myself. Indeed, we had a very long conference between ourselves before he went to that press conference and about this whole subject. Now, we will never close the door; I have assured you people time and time again that if there is any possible avenue, no matter how crooked, no matter how narrow, if I can discern it and it will take us toward some easing of tensions in the world, one step towards peace, I am perfectly ready to start, no matter what the difficulty is.

ACTING PRESIDENT

Q. (SARAH McLENDON, El Paso Times): Mr. President, sir, we know that you and Mr. Nixon are men of good faith, but aren't you setting a dangerous precedent here for someone who might come in the future, who might not be of such good faith?

THE PRESIDENT: Miss McLendon --

Q. (McLENDON): Excuse me, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (McLENDON): Mr. Rayburn said yesterday that there is no provision in this country for an Acting President, and, therefore,

Conference in Brief

President Eisenhower March 5 held his 29th press conference of his second term, one week after his 28th. (Weekly Report p. 249) The President made these points:

● **DISABILITY** -- Asked whether Vice President Nixon had acted as President at any time during his three illnesses, the President replied "no." As for his agreement with the Vice President, "I believe this: that as long as the Vice President, as acting President, is carrying or discharging the powers and the duties of the office, he has to do anything that the President would be required to do at that time." (See p. 286)

● **RECESSION** -- Recovery cannot be generated by "just spending Federal money." It will come, he believes, as "the result of millions of citizens making their purchases, having greater confidence." As yet, the Administration does not have a specific plan for a tax cut.

● **SUMMIT CONFERENCE** -- The Administration "will never close the door" to a conference with the Soviets. "If there is any possible avenue, no matter how crooked, no matter how narrow, if I can discern it and it will take us toward some easing of tensions in the world, one step towards peace, I am perfectly willing to start, no matter what the difficulty is." But it would be "futile" and "damaging" to meet unless there were grounds for "a genuine belief that real progress, if not fixed agreement" could be accomplished. As for the Soviet offer to hold the conference in the United States, the President said: "I don't care much about where I'm working as long as it is a convenient place."

● **FOREIGN AID** -- Asked to appraise the success of the foreign aid conference held in Washington Feb. 25 (Weekly Report p. 243), he said that "as far as I know, there has been no particular Congressman that has had his mind changed."

● **ALGERIA** -- The Administration is not thinking of denying military aid to France unless a truce is reached in Algeria. But it "is a very hard problem" because France is a NATO ally and "we also are great friends of the North African area."

● **REGULATORY AGENCIES** -- There must be "certainty" that these agencies "are really independent, that they make their judgments without outside influence other than the submission of proper evidence, either on the part of the Government or private industry...I think it is a very tragic thing for the United States to begin believing that someone that has got a real top-flight lobbying outfit and knows how to reach somebody is getting the kind of decision that it wants in the case."

● **ELECTION** -- Although there may be some Republican candidates for Congress who don't think the President's support "is so beneficial," others "would like me to come around, I am sure."

if this agreement should be legal, then there would be no need for law or constitutional amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am afraid there are lots of people who are no better lawyers than I, are making a lot of commitments on this thing. Now, I just want to point this out: I haven't used the word "Acting President" except as a method of describing what the man would actually be doing. The Constitution says the Vice President will do certain things. It doesn't say he takes a new oath. It says under certain situations the Vice President does certain things, and when that situation is ended, he doesn't do them any more; and that is the way I see the Constitution.

Q. (McLENDON): Does he take an oath, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Why should he? He is Vice President. He has taken an oath as Vice President, and it says the Vice President will do these things.

Q. (McLENDON): I see.

THE PRESIDENT: Again, I refer you to the Attorney General, who will probably have a thousand times this type of question --

Q. (EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Company): Mr. President, I think I am right in my history, sir, that it was just about two years and one week ago that you let it be known that you would be available for renomination. Recently, amid heavily increasing complications and difficulties for your Administration, not excluding some rather sharp criticism of yourself, it has been widely speculated that you wished that you had not let yourself be persuaded to run for a second term. Would you care to comment on that; and, as a corollary, could you tell

us when you and Mr. Nixon, orally at least, reached a decision on this operating agreement?

THE PRESIDENT: Let's take the last part first. We have discussed this thing ever since my first illness, and we first discussed it in an entirely different context, recommending time -- urgently as we knew how, for the Congress to act. Then, when it seemed that there was going to be a long time, a long delay, we began to talk about in personal terms what we would do. And finally, we felt it best to give a statement what we felt we would have to do. Now, what was the first part of your question?

SECOND TERM DECISION

Q. (MORGAN): As to whether in retrospect, sir --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, oh, about this regret. I think I have told you numbers of times that I see no profit of regretting any decision. On the other hand, I would say this: that I thought they were compelling reasons, I thought it made -- frankly required a great personal sacrifice of my own convenience and the desires I would like to have as an individual, but these reasons seemed to be sufficiently weighty that I decided to go ahead. That decision having been made, and I having been elected, then I am going to do just as well as I know how, and I'm not going to ask anyone for sympathy, in spite of all these, you say, criticisms of me. I expect them and I would be amazed if we didn't have them.

CONFERENCE SITE

Q. (JOHN SCALI, Associated Press): Mr. President, your earlier answer to the question of the summit may be subject, sir, in the interpretation that you favor Washington as a site only if it is a long conference. Is this what you have in mind?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I didn't say -- I just said in my position, that if there were a long conference, it would be much preferable for me, almost, well certainly preferable for me to be in the United States somewhere, rather than away, because I feel that communications are better, particularly communications where you have signatures to affix to documents and so on. So, I have no -- I haven't even thought in terms, because those terms and for a very simple reason, the subject you are talking about is so important that frankly I don't care much about where I'm working as long as it is a convenient place and it can be done. But when it comes to the place that I couldn't operate efficiently, then this other factor came into it.

FOREIGN AID CONFERENCE

Q. (CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times): Mr. President, it has been about a week since that mutual assistance conference at the Statler Hotel -- called to engender support for your bill. Have you had any reports on public reaction, or more importantly, on Congressional reaction to that conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have heard that only in an individual way, and as far as I know, there has been no particular Congressman that has had his mind changed; but there is a very great evidence of the work now going on by members of this central conference to set up similar ones in states, counties, cities and so on, and in the effort to inform the American public exactly what is required in this field.

AID TO FRANCE

Q. (PAT MUNROE, Salt Lake City Deseret News): Mr. President, is there any thought within your Administration of denying economic and military aid to France unless some sort of truce is reached in Algeria?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I haven't had that specific question put before me in that way, but I'll say this: we have a very, very difficult problem to solve, but I believe at this moment there is no economic aid in Europe going ahead, I believe that so far as I know. Now, there may be some little exception, but in general the aid there is in getting new weapons and that kind -- new weapons systems into the NATO areas. We do have a NATO ally and we also are great friends of the North African area so it is a very hard problem and one that takes the attention of the Administration each day.

STATEHOOD

Q. (SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press): Mr. President, there have been recent reports, sir, that the statehood question for Hawaii and Alaska is stalemated; but Senator Knowland and some other Senators believe that there is still a chance for it. Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have discussed it with a number of people on the Hill, and, as usual, I find that many are opposed and some are supporting. Now, it would appear that there is more activity than in the normal session of Congress, and, as I repeat, it still -- statehood for these two areas is still a part of both the Democratic and the Republican national platforms, and it would seem something that shouldn't be quite as controversial as it appears to be.

GOP CAMPAIGNERS

Q. (ALVIN A. SPIVAK, I. N. S.): Mr. President, Senator Schoepel, the Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said over the weekend that it would be detrimental in some states for Republican candidates to campaign in support of your Administration. First, do you agree that it would hurt any Republicans to campaign in support of you; and, second, will you support any Republicans who don't support you?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you have asked a specific question on a statement that he has made that I have not read the statement, and I certainly would like to read the whole, his whole context. I have frequently stated that there are a few things in this world that I believe with my whole heart:

One. We must be amply secure in our own right; we must help to build up countries, both militarily and economically, if the tide of communism is to be checked and turned back; that we must, in this country, Federally and in all proper governmental ways, be watchful of the economy, to keep it prosperous, and to keep our prosperity widely shared. I try to do those things under principles, as I see it, that are in keeping with the Constitution of America.

Now, those are the big things that I believe in, and where I would refuse to go ahead and go along and support any man who didn't believe them, because I think they are vital to our country. Now, there can be a hundred things where a man can disagree with me and still, to my mind, belong to the general political grouping which I belong in.

And, one other thing: I don't like to remind you of one thing, but at least the national ticket had more people voting for it in 1956, only a year and a few months ago, than ever supported a Republican candidate before. And I don't believe that is very conclusive evidence that it is better to repudiate the national ticket of 1956 than it is to support it. On the contrary, I think it would be better if they would support it.

LITTLE ROCK TROOPS

Q. (FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, National Banner): Mr. President, sir, the Army has reported to Congress that the troops at Little Rock are costing about \$3,500 a day, and they figure that the total cost for this fiscal year will be about \$5 million. Should we interpret the use of "the fiscal year" to indicate that the troops will remain there until the end of the fiscal year, or do you know when they will be pulled out, the last one?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I many times described the conditions which I think they could be and should be taken out, but as long as there is any cost that is compelled to make certain that the Federal courts cannot be defied successfully, we have to bear the cost.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

Q. (JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press): Mr. President, Mr. Dulles talked yesterday about the Soviet proposal for a foreign ministers' meeting in April. I am not sure in my own mind whether the judgment of the Government is that this proposal has advanced the prospect for a summit conference or that it makes no substantial contribution at all. Could you tell us how you estimate the importance of it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, too, I think I can say, in about two sentences, what I believe about the things Mr. Dulles had to say. It is absolutely futile and, in my opinion, damaging to attempt to hold a summit meeting unless the agenda and the subjects included on it are so well prepared as to give a genuine belief that real progress, if not fixed agreement, but real progress toward easing of tensions can be accomplished. And, therefore, the yardstick by which you measure, the United States measures the possibility of a summit meeting is: have we had really decent preparation that would appeal to reasonable men?

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Q. (ARTHUR B. DUNBAR, JR., Newark Evening News): Mr. President, on the basis --

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't hear what you said.

Q. (DUNBAR): On the basis, sir, of the four-week record of the House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, could you tell us, sir, whether you see any clear need for legislation to avoid the sort of influences that have been shown by that testimony?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, while I have always tried to avoid prejudging, I'd say this: there must be certainty that these so-called independent commissions are really independent, that they make their judgments without outside influence other than the submission of proper evidence, either on the part of the Government or private industry. That is what they are for, and I think it is a very tragic thing for the United States to begin believing that someone that has got a really top-flight lobbying outfit and knows how to reach somebody, is getting the kind of decision that it wants in the case.

CIVILIAN SPACE AUTHORITY

Q. (WILLIAM H. KNIGHTON, JR., Baltimore Sun): Mr. President, there are several proposals relating to the set-up of the ultimate agency to control space activities, whether it be civilian or military or two separate agencies. In that regard, sir, over the last twelve years has civilian authority over atomic energy satisfied everyone, including the military?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hope it has, because I was, I think, the first and most emphatic proponent for putting atomic energy in the civilian agency way back in '46, or when we started on this thing. Now, exactly how this thing is going to be done now, but this is certain -- the use of outer space for scientific purposes certainly belong to the finest civilian administrators and scientists we can get.

RUSSIAN MESSAGE

Q. (ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune): Mr. President, you spoke a little bit mysteriously about a message on holding a summit conference in Washington. Could you and Mr. Khrushchev be setting --

THE PRESIDENT: No, there is nothing -- after all, don't find wickedness around here where no evil is intended. All I am saying is that I don't think it is proper to identify every message that has ever come back to me because sometimes they are by word of mouth, sometimes they are written, they are direct telegrams, so the message came and I gave you my interpretation of it.

CAMPAIGN SCHEDULE

Q. (EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post): Mr. President, in the last mid-term political campaign, that was 1954, you really did a great deal to try and elect a Republican Congress. As I remember it, you went, spoke in Denver several times, Oregon, Los Angeles, and then, at the very --

THE PRESIDENT: I think I made about a dozen talks.

Q. (FOLLIARD): Yes, sir. Now, do you expect to do anything comparable to that in this election year?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in light of this implied criticism just got this morning, maybe someone doesn't think it is so beneficial, but there are places I think they would like me to come around, I am sure.

Q. (DAYTON MOORE, United Press): Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT'S PHYSICAL CONDITION

The following medical statement was issued by the President's doctors March 1:

STATEMENT BY THE CONSULTING NEUROLOGISTS Dr. Francis M. Forster, Professor of Neurology and Dean of Georgetown University Medical School, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Houston H. Merritt, Professor of Neurology, Columbia University Medical School, New York City; Lt. Colonel Roy E. Claussen, Jr., USA (MC), Chief of Neurological Section, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

The President underwent this morning at Walter Reed General Hospital a thorough neurological examination, including an electroencephalogram (brain wave examination). The findings of these examinations were entirely normal. There is no evidence of any damage to his central nervous system. The President has completely recovered from the minor speech disturbance which he suffered on November 25, 1957.

STATEMENT ON RED CROSS DRIVE

Following is the text of a March 1 statement by President Eisenhower marking the opening of the 1958 Red Cross drive:

My Fellow Americans:

In recent weeks I have spoken to you and to the Congress about many problems that beset us involving our Nation's defense and security. It is a welcome change, now, to talk to you about something that stands as a monument to the goodness and generosity of Americans. I mean the American Red Cross.

Through the Red Cross, Americans help the needy, assist their neighbors in natural disasters and promote the welfare of the men and women, and their families, in the armed forces. This work goes on unceasingly.

Only recently I learned of a man in a small midwestern town whose wife and children were terribly injured in one of last year's tornadoes. The future of this family was black indeed. It appeared that many months of medical treatment would be needed, and the expenses would reduce them all to poverty. But then, like a good neighbor, the Red Cross -- your Red Cross -- moved in to pay the bills and to set the family on its feet.

I have seen many of these examples of Red Cross service, in war and peace. In the summer of 1955, I saw at first-hand the way the Red Cross met the suffering caused by the floods which swept our eastern states. And those floods were the beginning of an almost unbroken series of natural disasters over the succeeding two and a half years. They have struck down our citizens in almost every part of the land.

In assisting these citizens -- 83,000 American families in 1957 alone -- the Red Cross has used up all its disaster reserve funds. There is now a critical shortage of funds for national emergencies and for all the other jobs the Red Cross does for our servicemen and for all of us at home.

The month of March is traditionally called "Red Cross Month." This is the month the Red Cross turns to the American people with the confident expectation of our generous support.

Long ago, the Congress of the United States charged the Red Cross with great humanitarian responsibilities. But it is only by our voluntary contributions of time and treasure that we can keep the Red Cross on the job. This is one of our greatest and brightest opportunities -- to serve our country by helping our neighbors in need. This we do when we support the Red Cross -- generously.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO WADSWORTH

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's March 1 letter to James J. Wadsworth, Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations, who Feb. 27 was named to serve as U.S. disarmament negotiator (Weekly Report p. 267):

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

When Secretary Dulles spoke to me of his wish to designate you to represent the United States under the general supervision of the Secretary of State in future disarmament negotiations, I told him that the proposal had my enthusiastic endorsement. I want you to know of my appreciation of your willingness to undertake this

new and additional task and of my confidence that you will meet its challenge with the same diligence and ability you always have brought to your assignments.

It will not be an easy task, I know. Of all the problems confronting our country and its Government today, none is more vital than that of finding a way to relieve mankind of the burden of devising, developing and maintaining arms which could lead to mankind's self-destruction. The burden is not only a danger to life itself, but, because of its ever-growing cost, an increasing threat to the economic well-being and security of everyone.

The United States, together with like-minded nations, is determined to exert every effort to assure that obstacles, procedural or substantive, not continue to interrupt our genuine striving to remove these threats from the daily lives of all the peoples of the world.

I personally follow this matter with the keenest interest and shall follow closely the progress of your task, in which you carry with you my cordial best wishes.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable James J. Wadsworth
Deputy United States Representative
to the United Nations

MACK RESIGNATION FROM FCC

Following are the texts of the March 3 letter of resignation of Federal Communications Commissioner Richard A. Mack and President Eisenhower's reply (Weekly Report p. 269):

FROM MACK TO THE PRESIDENT

March 3, 1958

My dear Mr. President:

When you appointed me to the Federal Communications Commission, I accepted the appointment in full awareness of the public trust residing in that high office.

I have tried, since being sworn in, to serve in a manner that would justify that trust, and confirm the confidence placed in me by my supporters, by the Senate and by the President of the United States. Perhaps I should have been more careful in the handling of my personal affairs, but I have not violated my oath of office in this instance or in any other during my career in public life, nor will the facts show such a violation. I feel in my heart that I have done no wrong and my conscience is clear.

When asked to appear before the Legislative Oversight Committee of the Congress, I did so voluntarily and no aspect of my private or my public life has been withheld during the inquiry.

During the last two weeks, I have suffered the indignities and embarrassments that frequently attend such public investigations. Nonetheless, I am sensitive to the ultimate purpose of the Committee and the propriety of such inquiries even though, as in my own case, the character and good name of some individuals may be sacrificed to political expediency.

Along with me, my family has suffered, as have my good friends, including those whose kindness to me drew them into this investigation.

However, I have too deep a consciousness of the responsibilities of public office to be unmindful of the public interest. Despite my personal convictions, my usefulness as a member of the Federal Communications Commission has been brought into question -- and my hopes and aspirations, as well as those of my family and friends, must be subservient to the more vital consideration of public interest.

Therefore, I hereby submit my resignation as a member of the Commission to take effect at your pleasure. In doing so voluntarily, I wish to restate my gratitude to you and to my friends who have stood by me during this trying ordeal.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD A. MACK

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO MACK

March 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Mack:

I have your letter of March 3 in which you submit your resignation as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, to take effect at my pleasure.

Without attempting to pass judgment upon the questions you have raised in your letter, I, nevertheless, agree with you that your usefulness as a member of the commission is so seriously impaired that you are wise to tender your resignation.

Therefore, I believe that I have no alternative except to accept it effective at the close of business today.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY AGREEMENT

Following is the text, released by the White House March 3, of President Eisenhower's agreement with Vice President Richard M. Nixon on transfer of power in the event of disability (Weekly Report p. 286):

The President and the Vice President have agreed that the following procedures are in accord with the purposes and provisions of Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution, dealing with Presidential disability. They believe that these procedures, which are intended to apply to themselves only, are in no sense outside or contrary to the Constitution but are consistent with its present provisions and implement its clear intent.

- 1. In the event of inability the President would -- if possible -- so inform the Vice President, and the Vice President would serve as Acting President, exercising the powers and duties of the office until the inability had ended.
- 2. In the event of an inability which would prevent the President from so communicating with the Vice President, the Vice President, after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances, would decide upon the devolution of the powers and duties of the Office and would serve as Acting President until the inability had ended.
- 3. The President, in either event, would determine when the inability had ended and at that time would resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the Office.

PRESIDENT HAILS B'NAI B'RITH

Following is the text of a message President Eisenhower sent to Henry E. Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which March 3 held a "Dinner with Congress" in Washington:

March 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Schultz:

Please give my greetings to the members and guests of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith assembled in honor of the 85th Congress.

The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 was a significant event in the life of the Nation. It is fitting that the Congress be cited for this legislation by B'nai B'rith, a pioneer in the field of human rights.

Especially notable was the thoroughness and the dignity in which the debate was conducted in the Congress. There was a minimum of deliberate obstructionism. Prejudice and emotionalism were largely discarded in favor of frankness and logic. I am hopeful that the new Commission on Civil Rights will be effective in placing pertinent facts before the American people and in providing an example of moderation and understanding in these difficult subjects.

But for America to be strong in body and in spirit, all of us -- each citizen, each private group and civic authority -- have a responsibility to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 334

S 1040 -- Amend the District of Columbia Life Insurance Act and the District of Columbia Fire and Casualty. NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 2/4/57 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 22, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 26, 1957. House District of Columbia reported Feb. 4, 1958. House passed Feb. 10, 1958. President signed Feb. 22, 1958.

Public Law 335

S 2920 -- Authorize disaster loans to small business concerns suffering economic loss as a result of excessive rain. EASTLAND (D Miss.) and other Senators -- 1/9/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 23, 1958. Senate passed Jan. 27, 1958. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 10, 1958. House passed Feb. 10, 1958. President signed Feb. 22, 1958.

Public Law 336

HR 9955 -- Increase temporarily the public debt limit by \$5 billion to \$280 billion. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/14/58 -- House Ways and Means reported Jan. 17, 1958. House passed Jan. 23, 1958. Senate Finance reported Feb. 20, 1958. Senate passed Feb. 24, 1958. President signed Feb. 26, 1958.

Public Law 337

HR 5538 -- Provide that withdrawals, reservations or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of United States public lands for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/4/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 21, 1957. House passed April 11, 1957. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 13, 1957. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 20, 1957. Senate agreed to conference report Feb. 13, 1958. House agreed to conference report Feb. 18, 1958. President signed Feb. 28, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Lands, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through Feb. 25, 1958.

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,360	10,993
Joint Resolutions	155	549
Concurrent Resolutions	67	278
Simple Resolutions	264	487
TOTAL	3,846	12,307

Bills
S 3319 to S 3360
HR 10851 to HR 10980

Resolutions
S J Res 153 to S J Res 155
S Con Res 63 to S Con Res 67
S Res 264
H J Res 546 to H J Res 549
H Con Res 268 to H Con Res 278
H Res 482 to H Res 487

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3320 -- Remove the \$500 million limitation on funds that may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out an acreage reserve program for 1958 crops. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/20/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3322 -- Provide an emergency relief program for 1958 production of cotton. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3333 -- Facilitate insurance of loans under title I of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and act of Aug. 28, 1937, as amended, re conservation of water resources. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3341 -- Extend Armed Forces dairy products program for 3 years. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3342 -- Continue special milk program for children in interest of improved nutrition by fostering consumption of fluid milk in schools. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3343 -- Extend accelerated brucellosis control program under section 204 (e) of Agricultural Act of 1954 for 2 additional years. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3348 -- Amend section 335 (f) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re wheat fed or used for seed or food on farm. BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 10859 -- Extend and expand special milk for children program for additional 2-year period; extend program of expanded milk in Veterans' Administration facilities and Armed Forces for additional 2-year period; extend brucellosis eradication program for additional 2-year period. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 10863 -- Authorize full acreage reserve program for 1958 crops provided for by section 105 (c) of Soil Bank Act. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Appropriations.
- HR 10865 -- Authorize use of additional funds for 1958 corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco acreage reserve program. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10871 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. REES (R Kan.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10877 -- Provide for making payments in kind under acreage reserve program of Soil Bank Act. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/20/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10896 -- Provide that a portion of all surplus cotton sold or exchanged for export by Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to authority in Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, or Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, be processed cotton. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10897 -- Alleviate critical shortage of high quality cotton and protect farm income. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10898 -- Increase farm income and expand markets for cotton by enabling cotton to be sold competitively in domestic and foreign markets. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10899 -- Provide additional cotton acreage for meeting existing shortages of upland cotton grading Strict Low Middling and better. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10902 -- Amend Federal Seed Act of Aug. 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1275), as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10903 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish uniform provisions for transfer of acreage allotments. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10954 -- Provide for emergency credit to farmers and stockmen in certain disaster areas to refinance certain indebtedness. JONES (D Mo.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 10957 -- Facilitate insurance of loans under title I of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and act of Aug. 28, 1937, as amended (re conservation of water resources). MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/25/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10964 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for penalties paid by certain wheat producers on account of wheat which was used on farm in certain prior years. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 2/25/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10965 -- Similar to HR 10957. HILL (R Colo.) -- 2/25/58.
- HR 10966 -- Establish a comprehensive family farm income improvement and protection program; provide additional consumer safeguards to enable farmers to keep market supplies of farm commodities in reasonable balance with demand therefor. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 10967 -- Similar to HR 10966. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/25/58.
- HR 10968 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949 to require additional agreements from employers re certain agricultural workers. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 10881 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Appropriations.
- HR 10956 -- Make appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, to maintain Army at strength authorized by law. LONG (D La.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3336 -- Extend loan guaranty program for World War II veterans for 2 years, extend direct loan program for a like period, authorize an interest rate on guaranteed and direct loans commensurate with that applicable to mortgages insured under section 203 of National Housing Act, increase maximum direct loan to \$13,500. CAPEHART (R Ind.), Hoblitzell (R W.Va.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3351 -- Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 to authorize loans under college housing loan program for construction of science buildings and libraries at educational institutions. BEALL (R Md.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- S 3352 -- Assist local educational agencies of States in initiating, expanding, and improving science and mathematics instruction in their public secondary schools by providing grants to be used for acquisition of necessary laboratory and related facilities. FLANDERS (R Vr.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S J Res 153 -- Amend section 101 (b) of Housing Act of 1949 re utilization of local public agencies established by States to operate on a statewide basis as a solution to community development or redevelopment problems in smaller communities. PAYNE (R Maine) -- 2/20/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 10908 -- Establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10913 -- Extend until June 30, 1961, provisions of P.L. 815, 81st Congress, re assistance for school construction in areas adversely affected by Federal activities. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10931 -- Provide for establishment of a U.S. Science Academy. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 10933 -- Similar to HR 10931. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/24/58.
- HR 10952 -- Amend provisions of law providing programs of financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities to eliminate certain restrictions herein. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3327 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit all citizens of U.S. to receive at least minimum old-age and survivors insurance benefits. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3328 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3356 -- Provide that seat belts sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use in motor vehicles meet certain safety standards. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 10851 -- Amend title IV of Social Security Act to authorize Federal assistance thereunder re certain dependent children who are over age of 18 so long as they are attending school. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.

- HR 10854 -- Amend Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to provide further for prevention of accidents in coal mines. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10855 -- Similar to HR 10854. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/20/58.
- HR 10856 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States to revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10857 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to authorize President, during periods of acute unemployment, provide that all individuals otherwise eligible may retire with full benefits thereunder at age 60. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10867 -- Similar to HR 10854. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 2/20/58.
- HR 10868 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce coverage requirements upon which eligibility for disability insurance benefits thereunder is conditioned. NEAL (R W.Va.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10869 -- Similar to HR 10868. NEAL (R W.Va.) -- 2/20/58.
- HR 10870 -- Similar to HR 10816. RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/58.
- HR 10914 -- Similar to HR 10816. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/24/58.
- HR 10915 -- Provide for approval under title X of Social Security Act of State plans for aid to blind without regard to existence in State of other plans for assistance to blind persons financed entirely by State. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10917 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to facilitate process of retirement thereunder by permitting railroad workers to file proof of their age in advance of retirement. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 10920 -- Similar to HR 10854. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 2/24/58.
- HR 10923 -- Similar to HR 10816. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 2/24/58.
- HR 10929 -- Similar to HR 10854. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/24/58.
- HR 10930 -- Similar to HR 10856. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/24/58.
- HR 10955 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social security coverage, under its agreement, for those of its employees who are in policemen's or firemen's positions covered by a retirement system and who desire such coverage. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10960 -- Amend section 41 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 10962 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions, and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10974 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase benefits; increase earnings includible in computing benefits; eliminate age requirements for spouse's benefits; reduce retirement age (with full benefits for both men and women) to 60; reduce outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 10975 -- Similar to HR 10974. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/25/58.
- HR 10977 -- Similar to HR 10975. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/25/58.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S Can Res 67 -- Favor suspension of deportation in cases of certain aliens. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3344 -- Prescribe procedures relating to issuance of passports; recognize right of United States citizens and those owing allegiance to U.S. to travel free of arbitrary governmental interference. HENNINGS (D Mo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Carroll (D Colo.), Clark (D Pa.), Chavez (D N.M.), Flanders (R Vr.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 154 -- Authorize President to invite States of Union and foreign countries to participate in International Aviation Show to be held in New York, N.Y., from September 6, 1958 to September 14, 1958. IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Res 264 -- Favor establishment of an International Development Association in cooperation with International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- H Can Res 268 -- Express sense of Congress that U.S. take lead in efforts to gain international agreement that outer space be devoted to peaceful purposes. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Can Res 278 -- Request further negotiations between U.S. and Republic of Panama re Panama Canal. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 10866 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 10889 -- Exempt brand inspectors connected with livestock-raising industry from certain provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 10893 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in definition of "agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes. BUDGE (Idaho) -- 2/24/58 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 10979 -- Similar to HR 10866. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 2/25/58.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3323 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) Robertson (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
 S 3334 -- Authorize Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a portion of the former Camp McCain Military Reservation, Miss., to State of Mississippi. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 10906 -- Amend title 32 of U.S.C., to provide that National Guard of Puerto Rico be subject to same provisions as apply to National Guard of each of the States. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem., P.R.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Armed Services.
 HR 10969 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
 HR 10970 -- Similar to HR 10969. TALLE (R Iowa.) -- 2/25/58.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 10888 -- Amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to education under such provisions of law who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10924 -- Amend title V of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that each veteran treated in a Veterans' Administration facility shall, upon request be assigned to a ward in which all patients are of same race as veteran making request. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10961 -- Provide ocular and dental outpatient treatment for certain veterans. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 3350 -- Amend section 161 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954. ANDERSON (D N.J.), BARRETT (R Wyo.) -- 2/25/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 3332 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 50th anniversary of American Society of Animal Production. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- H J Res 546 -- Designate week of Nov. 21-27, 1958 as National Farm-City Week. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 547 -- Designate October 31 each year as Youth Honor Day. BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 548 -- Similar to H J Res 547. SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 2/25/58.
 H J Res 549 -- Similar to H J Res 546. HILL (R Colo.) -- 2/25/58.
 H Con Res 269 -- Accept statue of Maria Sanford to be placed in Statuary Hall. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Administration.
 H Con Res 270 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/24/58.
 H Con Res 271 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/24/58.
 H Con Res 272 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/24/58.
 H Con Res 273 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 2/24/58.
 H Con Res 274 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 2/24/58.
 H Con Res 275 -- Celebrate 20th anniversary of Civil Aeronautics Administration. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Judiciary.

- H Con Res 276 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/25/58.
 H Con Res 277 -- Similar to H Con Res 269. O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 2/25/58.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S 3325 -- Amend chapters 203 and 223 of title 18, U.S.C., to insure greater protection for constitutional rights of accused persons. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S 3331 -- Provide for preservation of early American motion pictures now in custody of Library of Congress. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
 S 3337 -- Amend Medals of Honor Act in order to authorize awards for acts of heroism on vessels on inland waterways of U.S. engaged in interstate commerce. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 3346 -- Require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the U.S., and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing amounts and sources of their incomes, value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
 S Con Res 63 -- Establish a special joint congressional committee to be known as Special Joint Committee on Business-Government Foreign Policy Cooperation. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 10880 -- Re inability of President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 10928 -- Protect and enforce constitutional right of all persons to equal protection of the laws. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Judiciary.
 H Res 482 -- Authorize printing as a House document of pamphlet entitled "The American's Creed". HYDE (R Md.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 10912 -- Amend section 104 of Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Government Operations.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3326 -- Provide for special roll of correction, classifying and grouping as follows: landless and retaining trust property; certain bands of Sioux Tribe of Indians to determine who is Indian and who is not. MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S J Res 155 -- Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to borrow funds for capital improvement programs and amend provisions of law re Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining Nation's Capital City. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 10890 -- Authorize conduct of school banks in Indian schools operated by Bureau of Indian Affairs. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 10891 -- Authorize a \$300 per capita payment to members of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 3345 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to compensate certain persons who sustained damages by reason of fluctuations in water level of Lake of the Woods. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S 3355 -- Prescribe time in which an arrested person shall be taken before a court, commissioner, or other judicial officer. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 10873 -- Amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of U.S.C. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 10892 -- Permit civil action to be brought against an officer of the United States (in his official capacity), a person acting under him, or an agency of the U.S. in any judicial district of the U.S. where a plaintiff in such action resides. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 2/24/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 10894 -- Authorize payment of claims resulting from sonic blasts. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 10926 -- Validate payments of certain quarters allowances made in good faith and pursuant to agreements by authorized officials, to employees of the Department of the Navy, but which were subsequently determined to be inconsistent with applicable regulations. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3335 -- Provide for a National Capital Center of the Performing Arts which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on part of the land in the District of Columbia made available for Smithsonian Gallery of Art. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Public Works.

HOUSE

HR 10853 -- Provide for addition of certain excess Federal property in village of Hatteras, N.C., to Cape Hatteras national seashore recreational area. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Government Operations.
 HR 10874 -- For relief of city of Fort Myers, Fla., Lee County, Fla. and the Inter-County Telephone & Telegraph Co., Fort Myers, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 10875 -- Similar to HR 10752. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/20/58.
 HR 10878 -- Suspend requirement for performance of annual labor on mining claims heretofore located for development and production of fissionable source material. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 10901 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to grant easements for rights-of-way over national forest lands and other lands under jurisdiction of Forest Service. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 10921 -- Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to permit States having toll roads, bridges, and tunnels made part of the Interstate System to designate other projects of equivalent mileage in Federal-aid primary highway system to increase Federal share of such designated projects to 90 percent. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 2/24/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 10925 -- Amend and extend Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954, as amended, the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954, as amended, and require certain distribution and approval of new public buildings projects. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 10927 -- Transfer lands in Anclote National Wildlife Refuge from Fish and Wildlife Service to National Park Service of Department of the Interior and to dedicate these lands to public as a national park. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 10932 -- Authorize an extension of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors breakwater. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 10951 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1936 re flood-control project on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, in Wilkes-Barre and Hanover Townships, Pa. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Public Works.
 HR 10963 -- Prohibit immediate demolition of certain dwellings being acquired in connection with Chantilly Airport site, Va. BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 10971 -- Propose erection of a Federal and post-office building in Walnut, Miss. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Public Works.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

S 3319 -- Make provisions of section 3466 of Revised Statutes inapplicable to debts due Small Business Administration. PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) -- 2/20/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
 S 3325 -- Provide for disaster loans to small-business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway-construction programs. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
 S 3340 -- Exempt brand inspectors connected with livestock raising industry from certain provisions of Fair Standards Act of 1938. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 2/24/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 S 3349 -- Repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting collection of fees for certain services under the navigation and vessel inspection laws. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 10852 -- Repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting collection of fees for certain services under navigation and vessel inspection laws. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 10864 -- Make provisions of section 3466 of Revised Statutes inapplicable to debts due Small Business Administration. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/20/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
 HR 10916 -- Authorize construction of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to steamship United States and to provide for payment of construction-differential subsidy and cost of national defense features incident thereto. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10918 -- Limit applicability of antitrust laws re operation and management of certain designated professional sports and games. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Judiciary.

HR 10972 -- Amend Federal Airport Act in order to extend time for making grants under provisions of such act. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10976 -- Provide a 5-year program of assistance to enable depressed segments of fishing industry in U.S. to regain a favorable economic status. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10978 -- Prohibit charging of a fee to view telecasts in private homes. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10980 -- Establish a Small Business Investment Corporation to furnish needed equity capital to small-business concerns in U.S. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

S 3329 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 2/21/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3353 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to recognize certain expenses incurred by teachers for their further education as expenses incurred in carrying on a trade or business. FLANDERS (R W. Va.), Bricker (R Ohio), Allott (R Colo.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 2/25/58 -- Senate Finance.
 S 3359 -- Similar to S 3329. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/25/58.

HOUSE

HR 10858 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to spring clothespins. HALE (R Maine) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10860 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit schoolteachers and administrators to deduct from gross income certain expenses for additional education and training. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10861 -- Amend section 4242 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for use of facilities. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10862 -- Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10872 -- Provide that excise tax on automotive items not apply to electrolyte and special containers therefor sold in connection with sale of dry-charge batteries. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10876 -- Re income tax treatment of gain on conversion of part of a farm remaining after another part of such farm has been compulsorily or involuntarily converted into money. SCHWENGLER (R Iowa) -- 2/20/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10879 -- Similar to HR 10862. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/20/58.
 HR 10886 -- Similar to HR 10862. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/24/58.
 HR 10887 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954, to assure availability of materials essential to national security. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10895 -- Provide a tax incentive for employment of physically handicapped workers. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10900 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income from certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10904 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a 30 percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10905 -- Provide a gradual increase, from \$600 to \$1,000 over a 4-year period, in personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). DELAY (D N.J.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10907 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow, for income tax and gift tax purposes, a deduction for contributions and gifts made to nonprofit corporations which are organized to promote industrial development in areas of substantial labor surplus. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10909 -- Similar to HR 10862. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 2/24/58.
 HR 10910 -- Similar to HR 10900. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/24/58.
 HR 10911 -- Provide for nonrecognition of gain in certain cases where real property is compulsorily or involuntarily converted into property of a like kind. IKARD (D Texas) -- 2/24/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10919 -- Similar to HR 10862. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/24/58.
 HR 10922 -- Similar to HR 10900. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/24/58.
 HR 10949 -- Provide a temporary reduction in individual income tax. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10950 -- Provide that, effective July 1, 1958, the individual income tax be reduced by 10 percent. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10953 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit temporary free importation under bond for exportation, of articles to be repaired, altered, or otherwise processed under certain conditions. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 2/25/58 -- House Ways and Means.
 HR 10958 -- Similar to HR 10858. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/25/58.
 HR 10959 -- Similar to HR 10950. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/25/58.
 HR 10973 -- Similar to HR 10900. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 2/25/58.

POSTAL RATE, PAY INCREASES

The Senate Feb. 28 passed by voice vote and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 5836) authorizing \$730 million in postal rate increases and \$320 million in postal pay increases. The Senate met the Administration's request for a permanent non-local 5-cent letter rate by approving the rate for a three-year period, along with a permanent 4-cent rate on local first-class mail.

Instead of granting the Administration's request for a 6 percent postal pay raise the Senate voted an average 12.5 percent increase, composed of a flat 7.5 percent raise coupled with cost-of-living bonuses ranging from \$80 to \$240 annually for employees in the lowest grades.

Passage followed four days of debate, highlighted by unsuccessful attempts by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) to set a flat 4-cent first-class mail rate and by Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) to establish a compromise 8.5 percent pay boost. (Weekly Report p. 261)

The Senate Feb. 28 rejected Carlson's proposal by a 29-54 roll call. An amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to provide temporary cost-of-living increases for postal supervisors first was accepted by a 50-31 roll call, later reconsidered and rejected by voice vote after committee consideration of his proposal was promised. The Senate rejected, by a 35-49 roll-call vote, an amendment by John A. Carroll (D Colo.) to hold the rate on non-profit second-class publications at the current one-eighth of a cent level. Also rejected, by a 6-79 roll call, was a modified amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) relating to third-class local delivery rates. Javits' amendment had been accepted Feb. 27, but it was reconsidered in modified form Feb. 28 after the Post Office Department protested against its loopholes. (For voting, see chart p. 302)

BACKGROUND -- Debate on the postal rate provisions of HR 5836 began Feb. 25. (Weekly Report p. 261)

The pay raise provisions were encompassed in S 27, which had been reported in 1957 but remained on the calendar when House-passed legislation was approved. The House bill was pocket vetoed by the President. (1957 Almanac p. 532) The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee Jan. 15 approved amendments to its pay bill, making them retroactive. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Feb. 25 approved bills for postal and Federal pay raises (HR 9645 -- H Rept 1451, HR 9999 -- H Rept 1452). (Weekly Report p. 84, 258)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the Postal Policy Act of 1958 (Title I of HR 5836):

Established a postal rate policy and directed a continuing rate structure study by the Postmaster General, with biannual reports to Congress.

Provided for Congressional determination of the portion of postal costs to be regarded as public service costs, and paid out of general Government revenues.

Defined "public services" as the total loss to the Post Office for handling mail at free or reduced rates for groups and individuals specified in certain laws.

• The Postal Rate Increase Act, 1958 (Title II of HR 5836) provided the following increases:

First-class mail -- non-local letters, raised from 3 to 5 cents, effective July 1, 1958, but reverting to 4 cents July 1, 1961; local letters, from 3 to 4 cents; drop letters for local post office delivery, from 2 to 3 cents; post cards, except when entirely handwritten, from 2 to 3 cents; airmail letters, from 6 to 8 cents; airmail post cards, from 4 to 5 cents.

Second-class -- subscription newspapers and periodicals: nonadvertising portion, three annual 10 percent increases over current rates; advertising portion, three annual 20 percent increases; minimum copy rate, from one-eighth cent to an annual one-eighth cent increase until one-half cent is reached in 1960; special business publications, from 10 to 11 cents to 12 cents per pound; transient rates, 1-cent increase per each additional ounce.

Third-class -- single piece rate, from 2 to 3 cents on first 2 ounces or less; bulk rate, from 1½ to 2 cents on July 1, 1958, and to 2½ cents July 1, 1959; pound rate, from 14 to 16 cents; bulk rates, from \$10 to \$20 per year.

Title II also:

Authorized free first-class mail from Army and Fleet post offices and held APO and FPO package rates at current levels.

Permitted free mailing of books in raised type for the blind, prepared by either public organizations or volunteer workers.

• Title III established a Postal Modernization Fund, into which would be deposited an annual \$175 million from first-class postal receipts for a three-year period, for use in developing, acquiring and placing in operation improved equipment and facilities.

• Title IV of HR 5836 amended the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958, and:

Authorized a permanent 7.5 percent pay increase for all field service employees, with the exception of those in Level 20, the top pay bracket which received a \$1,200 increase in 1957.

Authorized a three-year, annual cost-of-living bonus of \$240 for Levels 1-5 and rural mail carriers; \$160 for Level 6, and \$80 for Level 7.

Established a new rate schedule for rural carriers and a new basic salary schedule for fourth-class postmasters.

Authorized a 5 percent, pro rata temporary cost-of-living bonus for fourth-class postmasters.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED -- FEB. 28

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Eliminate from the Post Office Policy Act a provision that costs of handling second- and third-class mail be computed on an "out of pocket" cost basis; Feb. 28. Voice vote.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Permit free mailing of books in raised type for the blind prepared by volunteer workers; Feb. 28. Voice.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Add Title IV, the amended text of a postal pay raise bill (S 27), providing 7.5 percent increases for each employee plus cost-of-living bonuses for those in Levels 1-7, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958; Feb. 28. Voice.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Delete Modernization Fund provision authorizing use of money in constructing

or otherwise acquiring buildings to meet postal needs; Feb. 28. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED -- Feb. 28

John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Eliminate provision for a one-fourth-cent increase in the minimum piece rate on non-profit second-class publications; Feb. 28. Roll call, 35-49.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.), as modified by Chapman Revercomb (R W.Va.) -- Substitute for Johnston amendment, above, a flat 8.5 percent pay increase for postal workers, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958; Feb. 28. Roll call, 29-54.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Provide temporary cost-of-living pay increases for postal supervisors; Feb. 28. Accepted by roll call, 50-31; later reconsidered and rejected by voice vote.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Provide a 2-cent rate, instead of 2½ cents, on certain third-class mail prepared in a prescribed manner by the sender and mailed by him at the post office that would deliver it; Feb. 28. Rejected on roll call, 6-79, after the Senate vacated its Feb. 27 acceptance of the amendment.

DEBATE -- Feb. 28 -- Carlson -- Was confident an 8.5 percent pay increase would receive the President's approval but cost-of-living bonuses would be rejected because they were "highly discriminatory against postal supervisors and postmasters in the field."

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Opposed adding cost-of-living bonuses for postal supervisors because it would "merely dilute the bill and imperil it."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Supported Carlson's 8.5 percent raise proposal because cost-of-living bonuses "would destroy a system of differentiation based upon degree of responsibility, longevity, and many other sound reasons in the field of personnel administration."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 3 -- The House passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10320) authorizing additional charges on business mail posted under business reply labels and without prepayment of postage. The charges, effective July 1, would be prescribed by the Postmaster General and adjusted every two years to an amount equal to the costs of handling and the collection of postage on delivery.

March 4 -- Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), following a White House legislative meeting, said he believed the Senate postal bill would "require some changes" to be acceptable to the President.

CORN ACREAGE

The House March 3 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10843) permitting farmers in 38 counties added to the commercial corn area in 1958 to receive soil bank payments even though they failed to comply with their new corn acreage allotments.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1382) by the House Agriculture Committee Feb. 25. (Weekly Report p. 258) The Committee urged enactment on grounds that designation of the 38 counties as commercial corn areas came too late for many farmers to change their production plans for 1958.

DEBATE -- March 3 -- Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- The bill gives the Department of Agriculture an "opportunity to grant administrative relief in hardship cases."

John L. McMillan (D S.C.) -- The order placing the 38 counties in the commercial corn area "caused undue hardship to the already depressed farmer."

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

The Senate Feb. 28 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 734) to provide an average 7.6 percent pay increase for Federal classified, legislative and judicial employees, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958.

BACKGROUND -- S 734, as reported July 25, 1957 from the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 719), provided a flat 7.5 percent increase for Federal employees. The Committee Jan. 15 approved additional amendments to S 734 that made the retroactive date of effect October 1957, raised the amount of increase for employees in grades 13-18 from 7.5 to approximately 9 percent and extended the bill's coverage. (Weekly Report p. 84)

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 4 reported a bill (HR 9999 -- H Rept 1452) that would give average pay increases of 11 percent to Federal classified employees. (Weekly Report p. 258) An earlier House bill (HR 2462) providing an 11 percent pay increase was cleared by Congress in 1957 but vetoed by President Eisenhower. (1957 Almanac p. 634)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 734:

Authorized a 7.5 percent salary increase for Federal employees in the first 12 grades and a 9 percent increase for those in grades 13-18 beginning Jan. 1, 1958.

Authorized comparable increases for employees of agencies not covered in the Classification Act of 1949.

Increased the limit on the number of grade 16-18 positions from 1,256 to 1,645, and the number of a special group of scientific positions from 240 to 525.

Recommended increased appropriations for fiscal 1959 for cooperative agricultural extension work to cover comparable salary increases for its employees.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Make effective date Jan. 1, 1958, instead of Oct. 1, 1957; Feb. 28. Voice vote.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Increase from 37 to 75 the number of grade 16-18 positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Feb. 28. Voice.

Carlson -- Eliminate language that would limit the number of Federal employees to 2,150,000.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Declare that appropriations for cooperative agricultural experiment stations for fiscal 1959 should provide for raises in employees' pay; Feb. 28. Voice.

Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Increase from 60 to 85 the number of high-level Public Health Service positions, of which not less than 73 shall be for the National Institutes of Health; Feb. 28. Voice.

DEBATE -- There was little discussion of the bill, which was passed immediately after the bill (HR 5836) increasing postal rates and salaries (see above).

Feb. 28 -- Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- "There have been many unofficial expressions of approval from the Administration of the Committee action. In fact, it has been indicated that the pay pattern in the Committee amendment is an improvement over the Administration plan."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 28 -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, reported that in January 1958 the total number of Federal civilian employees was 2,319,101. The figure was 5,467 less than in December 1957. The report said payroll expenditures in July-December 1957 reached a total of \$600 million.

HOUSE SPACE COMMITTEE

The House March 5 adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 496) setting up a 13-member Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration to study "all aspects and problems relating to the exploration of outer space and the control, development and use of astronautical resources, personnel, equipment and facilities." The Committee was directed to report its recommendations to the House by June 1, 1958, if possible, or no later than Jan. 3, 1959.

The resolution was introduced, just prior to its adoption, by Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.). Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) later named McCormack as chairman of the Select Committee and these other members: Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.), Overton Brooks (D La.), Brooks Hays (D Ark.), Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), William H. Natcher (D Ky.), B. F. Sisk (D Calif.), Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.), James G. Fulton (R Pa.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.).

BACKGROUND -- A similar Special Senate Committee was established Feb. 6 with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) as chairman. (Weekly Report p. 178, 209) Unlike the House resolution, the Senate's specified six standing committees from which the membership of the Special Committee should be drawn. The House Committee included two members each from the Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees but none from the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

The Senate March 4 confirmed, by voice vote and without debate, the nominations of the six members of the Commission on Civil Rights: Chairman John A. Hannah, of Michigan, John S. Battle (Va.), Doyle Elam Carlton (Fla.), Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (Ind.), Robert G. Storey (Texas) and J. Ernest Wilkins (Ill.). The President sent the nominations to the Senate Jan. 13. (Weekly Report p. 70; 1957 Almanac p. 727)

Brief statements opposing confirmation, on grounds the commission was "unwise and unnecessary," were made by Sens. Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.).

BACKGROUND -- The commission was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. (1957 Almanac p. 553) The Senate Judiciary Committee March 3 favorably reported the six nominations. Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) reportedly voted against confirming Hannah, Rev. Hesburgh and Wilkins.

The nominations of Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White, as head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, and Gordon M. Tiffany, as staff director of the Commission, are pending before the Committee. (Weekly Report p. 258, 218)

The House Feb. 10 got into an unresolved hassle over funds for the commission. (Weekly Report p. 210)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- President Eisenhower March 3, in a message to an Anti-Defamation League dinner, expressed hope that the commission would act with "moderation and understanding." (For text, see p. 291) Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, told the dinner the Committee soon would hold hearings on 18 pending civil rights bills.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

The House March 4 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, with amendments, the fiscal 1959 appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the United States Tax Court (HR 11085). The bill appropriated \$4,108,108,000, of which \$704,627,000 was for the Treasury Department, \$3,402,000,000 for the Post Office Department and \$1,418,000 for the Tax Court. The total was \$13,861,000 below the President's fiscal 1959 budget estimates and \$67,081,000 above fiscal 1958 appropriations for the two Departments and the Tax Court.

The House adopted, by voice vote, three amendments that increased by \$7.5 million the appropriations for the Internal Revenue Service and Coast Guard. Prior to adoption of the amendments, a point of order deleted from the bill language providing for transfer of \$3.5 million from the Interstate Highway System's Highway Trust Fund to the Internal Revenue Service.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 27 reported HR 11085 (H Rept 1431) and approved a total appropriation of \$4,100,608,000 for the three agencies. It recommended that an additional \$3.5 million be transferred from the Highway Trust Fund to the Internal Revenue Service to cover costs of collecting taxes deposited in the fund. Requested funds for the Post Office Department were cut by over \$19 million.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11085 appropriated:

Treasury Department	\$ 704,627,000
Post Office Department	3,402,000,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,481,000
TOTAL	\$4,108,108,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Hale Boggs (D La.) -- Increase by \$3.5 million -- to \$325.5 million -- appropriations for expenses of the Internal Revenue Service; March 4. Voice vote.

Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R Conn.) -- Appropriate \$2 million for construction of new dormitory facilities at the Coast Guard Academy; March 4. Standing, 60-18.

Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) -- Increase by \$2 million -- to \$15 million -- the appropriation for the Coast Guard Reserve program; March 4. Voice.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The Senate March 3, by voice vote, passed without amendment a bill (S 3149) increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from \$5 billion to \$7 billion but further action was delayed when Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) filed a motion to reconsider the vote. Jenner said the bill was brought up with too little advance notice and the amount was too great to be approved without debate. His motion prevented the bill from being sent on to the House.

BACKGROUND -- S 3149 was reported unanimously Feb. 4 (S Rept 1270) by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. (Weekly Report p. 174)

The measure was requested Jan. 13 by President Eisenhower in his fiscal 1959 budget message.

An identical bill (HR 10459 -- H Rept 1450) was reported March 4 by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

MILK PROGRAMS, BRUCELLOSIS

The Senate March 3 passed by voice votes and sent to the House three bills (S 3341, 3342, 3343) extending programs dealing with dairy products and cattle.

PROVISIONS -- S 3341 extended the armed forces and veterans' hospitals dairy products program, under which dairy products acquired through price support operations are made available to military installations, through Dec. 31, 1961. It extended the program's coverage to the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academy.

S 3342 extended the school milk program through June 30, 1961, with an annual authorization of \$75 million, and specified that the program's cost was not to be charged to price support operations.

S 3343 extended through June 30, 1960, a \$20 million annual program to eradicate brucellosis, a cattle disease.

BACKGROUND -- The three bills were reported Feb. 24 (S Repts 1318, 1319, 1320) by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (Weekly Report p. 209)

FEDERAL BUDGET CONTROLS

The House March 6 passed, by a 311-87 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 8002) providing that, when the President determined a satisfactory accrual accounting system had been established, all appropriation requests sent to Congress would be accompanied by a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures -- that is, the estimated cost of goods and services to be received during a given fiscal year. The House rejected, by a roll-call vote of 119-274, a motion by Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) to recommit the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 300)

Following the passage of HR 8002, the House by voice vote passed the Senate bill (S 434), after substituting the amended text of HR 8002. Differences between the House version of S 434 and that passed by the Senate in 1957 will be settled in conference.

Earlier the House adopted, by a standing vote of 152-113, an amendment by Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) in the form of a substitute for the original text of HR 8002. Wigglesworth's amendment cancelled committee provisions which would have allowed Federal agencies to grant contract authority for long-term programs.

BACKGROUND -- The House Government Operations Committee reported HR 8002 (H Rept 572) June 17, 1957. The bill, as reported, provided that estimates for appropriations should be on an annual accrued expenditures basis and granted authority to enter into contracts for amounts in addition to the annual appropriation. The bill was opposed by members of the House Appropriations Committee, but requested by the President. (1957 Almanac p. 682)

The Senate Government Operations Committee May 29, 1957 reported S 434 (S Rept 394) and the bill was passed by the Senate June 5 by voice vote. It provided for annual accrued expenditures but contained no provisions for contract authorizations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 434:

Provided that, when the President determined a satisfactory system of accrual accounting for an appropriation or fund account had been established, each proposed appropriation thereafter transmitted to Congress would be accompanied by a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures.

Stated that expenditures subject to such limitations should include the cost of goods and services and other

assets received, advance payments made and progress payments becoming due, and the amount of any other liabilities becoming payable during the specific fiscal year.

Provided that any unused balance of the limitation would lapse at the end of the fiscal year concerned.

Specified that liabilities becoming payable, but not actually paid, during a certain fiscal year could be paid in a subsequent year if they were within the expenditures limitation of the former year.

Provided that obligations for a fiscal year which do not become payable in that year may be charged against the limitation for the year in which the liabilities are paid.

Specified no intent to change existing law with respect to the current method of making appropriations or incurring appropriations obligations.

Changed the rules of the House and Senate to permit appropriation bills to include the limitations on annual accrued expenditures provided in the bill.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wigglesworth -- Substitute a new text of the bill for the substitute text proposed by Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.); March 6. Standing vote, 152-113.

DEBATE -- March 5 -- Wigglesworth -- The Committee version of HR 8002 "would take us back to the method...employed for many years with respect to overall obligations, a method that was discarded because however sound contract authority may be in respect to the business world...it did not prove to be satisfactory in controlling the overall-all obligations of the Federal Government." His amendment "is endorsed by the Bureau of the Budget...the Comptroller General...the Secretary of the Treasury.... It has the support, generally speaking, of the Administration and of the Second Hoover Commission who originally recommended this legislation. It meets the principal objection of those who have been most hostile to HR 8002."

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "Of the 50 members of the Committee on Appropriations...40 oppose HR 8002. They know by unhappy experience it will not work.... They know that instead of saving billions it will not save a dime. On the contrary, it will pile up added costs."

Committee Briefs

NATIONAL GUARD

House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1 March 4 unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the strength of the Army National Guard be maintained at 400,000 men. (Weekly Report p. 261)

ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee March 3 announced the Committee had sent a 17-point questionnaire on ways to maintain economic stability to 104 business and government leaders and economists. (1957 Almanac p. 789)

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

The House Judiciary Committee March 6 considered but failed to reach agreement on a Presidential disability proposal. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the major split was on the question of constitutional amendment versus simple statute. (Weekly Report p. 231, 286)

CQ House Votes 8 through 9.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 18, 19.)

House Passes Bill to Revise Budget Accounting Methods After Rejecting Recommittal Motion on 119-274 Roll Call

8. HR 8002. Provide that all appropriation requests sent to Congress be accompanied by a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures. Ford (R Mich.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 119-274 (D 102-105; R 17-169), March 6, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 299)

9. HR 8002. Passage of the bill. Passed 311-87 (D 136-73; R 175-14), March 6, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 299)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	8	9		Vote No.	8	9		Vote No.	8	9	
Yea	119	311		Yea	102	136		Yea	17	175	
Nay	274	87		Nay	105	73		Nay	169	14	

8 9			8 9			8 9			8 9		
ALABAMA			Los Angeles County			4 Flynt			4 Adair		
3 Andrews	Y	N	23 Doyle	N	Y	3 Forrester	Y	Y	5 Beamer	X	?
1 Boykin	Y	N	19 Holifield	N	Y	9 Landrum	Y	N	7 Bray		Y
7 Elliott	N	Y	17 King	Y	N	7 Mitchell	N	Y	11 Brownson	N	Y
2 Grant	?	?	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	2 Pilcher	✓	?	2 Halleck	N	Y
9 Huddleston	N	Y	21 Hiestand	N	Y	1 Preston	Y	N	6 Harden	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	25 Hillings	X	?	6 Vinson	✓	?	10 Harvey	N	Y
5 Rains	Y	N	22 Holt	N	Y	IDAHO			3 Nimitz	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	18 Hosmer	N	Y	1 Pfost	N	Y	9 Wilson	N	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	16 Jackson	N	Y	2 Budge	Y	Y	IOWA		
ARIZONA			24 Lipscomb	N	Y	ILLINOIS			6 Coad	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	15 McDonough	N	Y	25 Gray	N	Y	5 Cunningham	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	20 Smith	N	Y	21 Mack	N	Y	3 Gross	?	N
ARKANSAS			COLORADO			24 Price	N	Y	8 Hoeven	N	Y
1 Gathings	N	Y	4 Aspinall	N	Y	16 Allen	N	Y	7 Jensen	N	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	1 Rogers	N	Y	17 Arends	N	Y	4 LeCompte	N	Y
5 Hays	✓	?	3 Chenoweth	N	?	19 Chipfield	N	Y	1 Schwengel	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	2 Hill	?	?	14 Vacancy			2 Talle	N	Y
6 Norrell	Y	N	CONNECTICUT			15 Mason	N	Y	KANSAS		
3 Trimble	Y	N	3 Cretella	N	Y	18 Michel	N	Y	5 Breeding	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			1 May	N	Y	20 Simpson	N	Y	1 Avery	N	Y
2 Engle	X	?	4 Morano	N	Y	22 Springer	N	Y	3 George	N	Y
14 Hogen	Y	N	5 Patterson	N	Y	23 Vursell	N	Y	4 Rees	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	AL Sadlak	N	Y	Chicago-Cook County			2 Scriener	?	?
8 Miller	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	N	Y	7 Libonati	N	Y	6 Smith	N	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	DELAWARE			12 Boyle	N	Y	KENTUCKY		
29 Sound	?	?	AL Haskell	N	Y	1 Dawson	N	Y	4 Chelf	N	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	FLORIDA			8 Gordon	X	?	1 Gregory	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	N	2 Bennett	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	N	Y	2 Natchier	Y	N
12 Sisk	Y	N	4 Fascell	N	Y	6 O'Brien	N	Y	7 Perkins	Y	N
7 Allen	N	Y	7 Haley	N	Y	2 O'Hara	N	Y	5 Spence	Y	N
6 Baldwin	N	Y	5 Herlong	N	Y	9 Yates	N	Y	6 Watts	N	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	8 Matthews	N	Y	3 Byrne	N	Y	3 Robison	N	Y
4 Mailliard	N	Y	6 Rogers	Y	N	13 Church	N	Y	8 Siler	N	Y
1 Scudder	N	Y	3 Sikes	N	N	10 Collier	N	Y	LOUISIANA		
13 Teague	N	Y	1 Cramer	N	Y	4 McVey	N	Y	2 Boggs	N	Y
28 Utt	N	Y	GEORGIA			11 Sheeban	N	Y	4 Brooks	Y	N
30 Wilson	N	Y	8 Blitch	Y	N	INDIANA			1 Hebert	Y	Y
9 Younger	N	Y	10 Brown	Y	N	8 Denton	Y	N	8 Long	Y	N
			5 Davis	Y	Y	1 Madden	N	Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 8 through 9.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 18, 19.)

8			9			8			9			8			9		
6 Morrison	Y	N	NEBRASKA			5 Scott	N	Y	6 McMillan	?	N						
5 Passman	Y	N	2 Cunningham	N	Y	12 Shuford	?	?	2 Riley	Y	N						
7 Thompson	Y	N	3 Harrison	N	Y	11 Whitener	N	Y	1 Rivers	?	?						
3 Willis	Y	N	4 Miller	N	Y	10 Jonas	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA								
MAINE			1 Weaver	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA			1 McGovern	Y	Y						
6 Coffin	N	Y	NEVADA			AL Burdick	?	?	2 Berry	N	Y						
1 Hale	N	Y	AL Baring	X	Y	AL Krueger	N	Y	TENNESSEE								
3 McIntire	N	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE			OHIO			6 Bass	Y	Y						
MARYLAND			2 Bass	N	Y	9 Ashley	N	Y	8 Everett	Y	Y						
4 Fallon	N	Y	1 Merrow	N	Y	20 Feighan	Y	N	9 Davis	?	?						
7 Friedel	N	Y	NEW JERSEY			18 Hays	Y	N	4 Ewins	Y	Y						
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	N	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	N	3 Frazier	Y	Y						
5 Lankford	N	Y	14 Dellay	N	Y	6 Polk	N	Y	5 Loser	Y	Y						
2 Devereux	N	Y	10 Rodino	N	Y	21 Vanik	N	Y	7 Murray	?	?						
6 Hyde	N	Y	13 Sieminski	X	?	14 Ayres	N	Y	2 Baker	N	Y						
1 Miller	Y	N	4 Thompson	N	Y	13 Baumbart	N	Y	1 Reece	N	Y						
MASSACHUSETTS			3 Auchincloss	N	Y	8 Betts	N	Y	TEXAS								
2 Boland	N	Y	8 Canfield	N	Y	22 Bolton	N	Y	3 Beckworth	N	Y						
4 Donohue	Y	N	6 Dwyer	N	Y	16 Bow	Y	Y	2 Brooks	Y	N						
7 Lane	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	7 Brown	N	Y	17 Burleson	Y	Y						
8 Macdonald	N	Y	2 Glenn	N	Y	5 Clevenger	Y	N	AL Dies	Y	?						
12 McCormack	N	Y	12 Kean	N	Y	11 Dennison	N	Y	7 Dowdy	N	Y						
11 O'Neill	N	Y	9 Osmer	N	Y	15 Henderson	N	Y	21 Fisher	N	Y						
3 Philbin	Y	N	7 Widnall	N	Y	2 Hess	N	Y	13 Ikard	Y	N						
6 Bates	N	Y	1 Wolverton	N	Y	10 Jenkins	N	Y	20 Kilday	Y	Y						
10 Curtis	N	Y	NEW MEXICO			4 McCulloch	N	Y	15 Kilgore	N	Y						
1 Heselton	N	Y	AL Dempsey	?	?	17 McGregor	N	Y	19 Mahon	Y	N						
14 Martin	N	Y	AL Montoya	N	Y	23 Minshall	N	Y	1 Patman	Y	N						
9 Nicholson	N	Y	NEW YORK			3 Schenck	N	Y	11 Poage	Y	N						
5 Rogers	Y	N	30 O'Brien	N	Y	1 Scherer	N	Y	4 Rayburn	Y	Y						
13 Wigglesworth	N	Y	3 Becker	N	Y	12 Vorys	N	Y	18 Rogers	Y	Y						
MICHIGAN			37 Robison	N	Y	OKLAHOMA			16 Rutherford	Y	Y						
12 Bennett	N	Y	2 Derounian	N	Y	3 Albert	N	Y	6 Teague	N	Y						
8 Bentley	N	Y	26 Dooley	N	Y	2 Edmondson	N	Y	8 Thomas	Y	Y						
18 Broomfield	N	Y	27 Guinn	Y	N	5 Jarman	N	Y	9 Thompson	Y	Y						
10 Cederberg	Y	N	32 Kearney	N	Y	6 Morris	Y	N	10 Thornberry	Y	Y						
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	38 Keating	N	Y	4 Steed	Y	?	12 Wright	N	Y						
5 Ford	Y	N	33 Kilburn	Y	N	1 Belcher	N	Y	14 Young	Y	N						
9 Griffin	N	Y	40 Miller	N	Y	OREGON			5 Alger	N	Y						
4 Hoffman	N	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	Y	3 Green	N	Y	UTAH								
3 Jobansen	N	Y	42 Pillion	N	Y	4 Porter	Y	N	2 Dawson	N	Y						
11 Knox	N	Y	41 Raduan	Y	?	2 Ullman	Y	N	1 Dixon	N	Y						
7 McIntosh	N	Y	43 Reed	?	Y	1 Norblad	N	Y	VERMONT								
2 Meader	N	Y	35 Riehlman	X	?	PENNSYLVANIA			AL Prouty	N	Y						
Detroit-Wayne County			28 St. George	N	Y	25 Clark	N	Y	VIRGINIA								
13 Diggs	Y	?	36 Taber	Y	N	28 Eberharter	Y	N	4 Abbitt	N	Y						
15 Dingell	Y	N	31 Taylor	N	Y	11 Flood	Y	N	3 Gary	Y	Y						
17 Griffiths	N	Y	1 Wainwright	N	Y	30 Holland	?	?	2 Hardy	Y	Y						
16 Lesinski	Y	N	29 Wharton	Y	Y	21 Dent	N	Y	7 Harrison	N	Y						
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	34 Williams	?	?	26 Morgan	N	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y						
14 Rabaut	Y	N	New York City			14 Rhodes	N	Y	1 Robeson	N	Y						
MINNESOTA			8 Anuso	Y	Y	15 Walter	N	Y	8 Smith	Y	Y						
8 Blatnik	N	Y	24 Buckley	X	?	17 Bush	N	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y						
9 Knutson	?	Y	11 Celler	Y	N	10 Carrigg	N	Y	10 Braybill	N	Y						
6 Marshall	Y	N	7 Delaney	N	Y	29 Corbett	N	Y	6 Poff	N	Y						
4 McCarthy	X	?	23 Dollinger	N	Y	8 Curtin	N	Y	WASHINGTON								
3 Wier	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	N	Y	9 Dague	N	Y	AL Magnuson	Y	N						
7 Andersen	Y	N	22 Healey	N	Y	12 Fenton	N	Y	4 Holmes	N	Y						
1 Quie	N	Y	6 Holtzman	N	Y	27 Fulton	N	Y	5 Horan	Y	N						
5 Judd	N	Y	10 Kelly	Y	N	23 Gavin	N	Y	3 Mack	N	Y						
2 O'Hara	N	Y	9 Keogh	Y	N	7 James	Y	?	1 Pelly	N	Y						
MISSISSIPPI			13 Multer	Y	N	24 Kearns	N	Y	6 Tollefson	N	Y						
1 Abernethy	N	Y	16 Powell	Y	N	13 Lafore	N	Y	2 Westland	N	Y						
6 Colmer	N	Y	14 Rooney	Y	N	16 Mumma	N	Y	WEST VIRGINIA								
3 Smith	N	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	N	22 Saylor	N	Y	3 Bailey	Y	?						
2 Whitten	N	Y	20 Teller	N	Y	18 Simpson	N	Y	6 Byrd	N	Y						
4 Williams	N	Y	21 Zelenko	N	Y	19 Stauffer	N	Y	5 Kee	N	Y						
5 Winstead	N	Y	5 Bosch	N	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	Y	2 Staggers	N	Y						
MISSOURI			17 Coudert	N	Y	Philadelphia			1 Moore	?	Y						
5 Bolling	Y	N	12 Dorn	N	Y	1 Barrett	Y	Y	4 Neal	N	Y						
7 Brown	Y	?	25 Fino	N	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	WISCONSIN								
9 Cannon	Y	N	4 Latbam	N	Y	4 Vacancy	N	Y	9 Johnson	N	Y						
8 Canahan	Y	N	15 Ray	Y	N	2 Granahan	N	Y	5 Reuss	N	Y						
4 Christopher	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA			5 Green	X	?	4 Zablocki	N	Y						
6 Hull	Y	N	9 Alexander	Y	N	6 Scott	N	Y	8 Byrnes	Y	N						
10 Jones	Y	Y	3 Barden	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND			7 Laird	Y	N						
1 Karsten	N	Y	1 Bonner	Y	?	2 Fogarty	N	Y	10 O'Konski	N	Y						
11 Moulder	N	Y	4 Cooley	N	Y	1 Forand	?	?	1 Vacancy	N	Y						
3 Sullivan	Y	N	6 Durham	Y	N	SOUTH CAROLINA			2 Tewes	N	Y						
2 Curtis	N	Y	2 Fountain	N	Y	4 Ashmore	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt	N	Y						
MONTANA			8 Kitchen	Y	N	3 Dorn	Y	N	3 Withrow	N	Y						
2 Anderson	Y	N	7 Lennon	N	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	Y	WYOMING								
1 Metcalf	Y	N							AL Thomson	N	Y						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 12 through 15.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Amendment to Cut Postal Pay Raise to 8.5%; Defeats Moves to Reduce Second and Third Class Rate Increases

12. HR 5836. Increases in postal rates. Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to eliminate the provision for a one-fourth-cent increase in the minimum piece rate on non-profit second-class publications, thus keeping the rate at the current one-eighth-cent. Rejected 35-49 (D 19-24; R 16-25), Feb. 28, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 296)
13. HR 5836. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to provide a 2-cent, instead of 2½-cent, rate on certain third-class mail prepared in a prescribed manner by the sender and mailed by him at the post office that would deliver it. Rejected 6-79 (D 0-43; R 6-36), Feb. 28, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 296)
14. HR 5836. Carlson (R Kan.) amendment to add to HR 5836 a pay increase bill for postal workers, amended to provide a flat 8.5 percent pay increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958. Rejected 29-54 (D 2-39; R 27-15), Feb. 28, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 296)
15. HR 5836. Long (D La.) amendment to provide temporary cost-of-living pay increases for postal supervisors, as well as lower-level employees. Accepted 50-31 (D 24-16; R 26-15), Feb. 28, 1958. (The amendment later was reconsidered and rejected by voice vote.) The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 296)

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
- ✓ Paired For.
- ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
- ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
- X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	12	13	14	15	Vote No.	12	13	14	15	Vote No.	12	13	14	15
Yea	35	6	29	50	Yea	19	0	2	24	Yea	16	6	27	26
Nay	49	79	54	31	Nay	24	43	39	16	Nay	25	36	15	15

12	13	14	15	12	13	14	15	12	13	14	15	12	13	14	15				
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND							
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	?	N	Y	Y	Curtis	X	-	✓	✓	Green	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	Martin	?	?	?	?	Hruska	N	N	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hayden	N	N	N	N	Carlson	N	N	Y	Y	Bible	N	N	N	N	Johnston	N	N	N	N
Goldwater	N	N	Y	N	Schoeppel	?	-	✓	X	Malone	Y	N	N	N	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA							
Fulbright	N	N	-	-	Cooper	N	N	Y	N	Bridges	Y	N	Y	N	Case	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	N	Y	Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	N	N	N	Mundt	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE							
Knowland	N	N	Y	Y	Ellender	N	N	N	Y	Case	Y	Y	N	N	Gore	N	N	N	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	N	Long	N	N	N	Y	Smith	N	N	Y	✓	Kefauver	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS							
Carroll	Y	N	N	Y	Payne	N	N	N	N	Anderson	?	?	N	N	Yarborough	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	N	Y	Chavez	‡	-	?	?	Johnson	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH							
Bush	N	N	Y	Y	Beall	Y	Y	N	N	Ives	✓	?	X	?	Bennett	N	N	Y	Y
Purtell	N	N	N	Y	Butler	Y	Y	Y	N	Javits	Y	Y	N	N	Watkins	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT							
Frear	N	N	N	Y	Kennedy	Y	N	N	N	Ervin	N	N	N	N	Aiken	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Saltonstall	N	N	Y	Y	Scott	N	N	N	N	Flanders	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA							
Holland	N	N	N	N	McNamara	Y	N	N	Y	Langer	Y	N	N	Y	Byrd	?	?	✓	?
Smathers	N	N	N	?	Potter	Y	N	N	Y	Young	N	N	N	Y	Robertson	N	N	?	?
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON							
Russell	N	N	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	N	N	Y	Lausche	N	N	Y	N	Jackson	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	?	?	Tybe	N	N	N	Y	Bricker	Y	N	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA							
Church	N	N	N	N	Eastland	N	N	N	Y	Kerr	N	N	N	N	Hoblitzell	N	N	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	N	N	Y	Stennis	N	N	N	Y	Monroney	N	N	N	N	Revercomb	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN							
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	Hennings	‡	-	X	‡	Morse	Y	N	N	Y	Proxmire	Y	N	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y	Symington	‡	?	X	‡	Neuberger	Y	N	N	N	Wiley	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING							
Capehart	‡	-	✓	X	Mansfield	Y	N	N	Y	Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	‡	?	X	?
Jenner	N	N	Y	N	Murray	Y	N	N	Y	Martin	N	N	Y	N	Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics



Congressional Quiz

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The two-party system is called the basis of American politics, and the histories of the Democrats and Republicans have been the basis for many studies. How do you rate on the background of the Democrats? Score 5 points and you qualify as party chairman timber.

1. Q--The Democratic party acquired its official name during the convention that nominated: (a) Thomas Jefferson; (b) William McKinley; (c) James K. Polk? (1 point)

A--(c). During the convention of 1844, which nominated Polk, the party asserted that it was "the American Democracy" and the "Democratic party of the Union." It has had the Democratic label ever since.

2. Q--At one time, a period of 84 years passed when no Democratic incumbent in the White House was reelected to the Presidency. Who was the Democrat who broke this record? (1 point)

A--Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's reelection in 1916 made him the first Democrat to be reelected since Andrew Jackson's reelection in 1832.

3. Q--In this century, the Democratic party has failed to carry all the southern states: (a) twice; (b) three times; (c) six times? (1 point)

A--(b). Hoover in 1928 and Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 carried some southern states.

4. Q--One former Democratic President and three former Democratic Vice Presidents are still alive. Can you name them? (1 point each)

A--Harry S. Truman, who was President from 1945 to 1953, also served as Vice President briefly in 1945; Henry A. Wallace, Vice President from 1941 to 1945; and John N. Garner, Vice President from 1933 to 1941.

5. Q--Who is the current chairman of the Democratic National Committee: (a) Paul Butler; (b) Lyndon B. Johnson; (c) Stephen Mitchell? (1 point)

A--(a). The Democratic National Committee consists of two party members - a man and a woman -- from each state and territory. The chairman is normally chosen by the party candidate during an election campaign and by the party itself when the post falls vacant during an off-election year.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



Committee Probes Congressional investigations will cost taxpayers well over \$10 million before the 85th Congress adjourns. A CQ continuing study of the cost of Congress reports that a record \$10.5 million already has been set aside for committee probes, with more money certain to be voted. Of the total, the House share is \$4.3 million and the Senate's \$6.2 million. The Senate Judiciary Committee has received the most money, \$2.2 million, and the House Government Operations Committee comes next with \$1.2 million. The \$10.5 million compares with \$9.3 million for the whole 84th Congress. (Page 272)

Disability Snarl

White House disclosure of an understanding between President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon relating to Presidential disability did little to calm the growing concern over the matter in Congress. A bipartisan group of Senators introduced a proposed constitutional amendment carrying the Administration's blessing, but the outlook for House approval of such a proposal was dimmed by Speaker Rayburn's opposition to its form. (Page 286, 299)

Striking Problem

Charges and counter-charges filled the air as a Senate committee delved into unsavory aspects of the unsettled Kohler Co.-UAW strike. A committee investigator was called "biased" by a Senator, and a Senator was accused of "shocking distortion" by a union attorney. Tales of spying on strikers, dynamitings against non-strikers were eclipsed by a Kohler publicity man's admission that he had hired a photographer to take pictures of any committee members seen talking to a UAW attorney. (Page 269)

Postal Increases

The Senate, undaunted by predictions of a conference impasse or a Presidential veto, authorized \$730 million in postal rate increases, then attached to its bill a \$320 million postal pay measure authorizing a 7.5 percent pay increase for all employees and cost-of-living bonuses to those in the lower levels. The Administration had asked for a flat 6 percent increase. (Page 296)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Budget controls, page 300.
SENATE: Postal rates, pay increases, page 302.

Housing Bill

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved a clean bill, based on a Democratic proposal, designed to ease the recession by stimulating home building. The bill which would decrease minimum down payments on urban renewal housing, create a new FNMA special assistance fund and eliminate discount controls was opposed by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Administrator. (Page 271)

New Project Starts

Under urgent pressure from a bipartisan group of Southern and Western Members of Congress and governors, the Administration has reversed its "no-new-start" policy on water and power projects. In his Jan. 13 budget message, the President said no new projects should begin because so much construction was already underway. But at his Feb. 26 news conference he said "of course, there will be new starts." Powerful lobbies helped get over the point. One argument advanced, besides stressing the importance of maintaining a water development program, was the need to begin new projects as an anti-recession move. (Page 278)

East Front Battle

A short but spunky Texan, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, is determined to outdo the British Army by knocking down the East Front of the U.S. Capitol. The British tried it in 1812 with cannon, but Mr. Sam has the Speaker's gavel, symbol of the third most powerful office in the Nation. He says an extension is needed to give Congress more room. The cost would be \$10.1 million, and a complete remodeling would exceed \$60 million. Challenging the project are Rep. Henry Reuss (D Wis.), a Committee to Preserve the National Capitol, and a group of Senators. (Page 279)